Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,715—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

LI OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY,
11 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION;
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th „
M. L. MASSILIA	5026	C. Gadd	7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th „
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	28th „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	25th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	9th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	23rd „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Oct. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
POSEIDON	......	3,878	22nd Sep., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep., 4, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th September, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 7th September.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
ombay, 6th September, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	20th Sept., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY :
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI :
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE BEST SOURCES ONLY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

IMPORT GOODS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.
The greatest Possible care is taken that all Goods are sent out
PERFECTLY FRESH.
BACON, HAMS, AND CHEESE.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED GOODS.
POULTON AND NOEL'S SAUSAGES AND TINNED GOODS.
BOTTLED FRUITS AND FRUITS IN SYRUP.
HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.
CEYLON AND KOUSANIE TEAS.
WINES OF THE MOST APPROVED BRANDS.
BEERS AND STOUTS BY FOSTER AND STONE.
TREACHER & Co., quote Special and Advantageous Terms to MESSES and CLUBS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS
SILVERY SALVERS,
USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER
PRESENTED
TO THEM BY BUYING
DEVERNEY'S
* * * *
BRANDY
THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider ; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate ai tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and lowest rates, Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. Nunome, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on the 8th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th August, 1899.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE RULING CHIEFS OF WESTERN INDIA AND THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOTE.—
Rs. 5

IS the title of a NEW WORK by NAWABZADA NASRULLAH KHAN, Barrister-at-Law, recently published, by Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay. The work is divided into several chapters and treats on the following subjects:—On the Moral, Physical and Intellectual Training of the Rajkumars at Home; the Necessity of Improving their Surroundings at Home; on Administrative Matters connected with the Native States; on Reforms to be Introduced into the Administration of Native States; and on the Necessity of Introducing a Civil Service System for the better Government of Native States. The work also contains a Short History of the Rajkumar College.

The three Sketches, namely, the Matrimonial Alliance, the Foreign Invasion, and Rao Bahadoor the Nyayadhish are amusing characterisations of the Social Manners and Customs existing in Native Courts.

A FANCY BAZAAR
WILL BE OPENED AT
THE BANDRA CONVENT
ON FRIDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER,
AND
WILL REMAIN OPEN TILL THE END OF THE MONTH.

THIS FANCY BAZAAR will consist of a Variety of Plain and Fancy Work done by the Children of the Institution, also of Artificial Flowers, Toys, framed and unframed Pictures, and various objects of Piety, i. e. Crucifixes, Prayer Books, Statues, Rosaries, Scapulars, etc., etc.

The object of this Bazaar is to help the Sisters to defray the expenses of an additional building which is being erected to accommodate the increasing number of poor Children who are admitted gratis into the Institution.

Kind friends and benefactors are earnestly solicited to visit the Bazaar.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of 12 1-2 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1898, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after FRIDAY, the 8th September 1899, at the Company's Offices.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN, SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 6th September 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that FORMS of CERTIFICATES, REQUIRED under the Mahableshwar and Panchgani Plague Rules, are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of Plague Operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent, Mahableshwar.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt.-Col., I. M. S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableshwar and Panchgani.
Camp Satara, 4th September 1899.

HUNTLY
BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 23 per doz.
Of all Dealers or of the Agents.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THE AGRA SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 13th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Mill premises on MONDAY, the 25th September next at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1899.

2ND.—To elect Directors in place of those whose term has expired and are eligible to be re-elected.

3RD.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

4TH.—To declare a dividend.

A. JOHN & Co.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.
Agra, 30th August, 1899.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY ....£ 9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GLIMPSES
OF THE
EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
147-1, Dhurumtollah Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—The only EUROPEAN FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT in India. Please send for Illustrated Sheets.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35, Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel-Lounge Suits, Rs. 26-8. Apollo Street, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

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NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 7th September, at 5-30 p.m.

JAMES A. EZECHIEL (Capt.)
Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1899.

NOTICE.

MR. J. CAVANAGH will ARRIVE in BOMBAY, on the 5th September, with 250 first class HORSES and PONIES.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the Bombay Custom House in the Reporter General's Department, a few Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay for the official year, 1898-99.

PRICE PER COPY, Rs. 6-4-0.

B. A. BRENDON,
For Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 25th September, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year, commencing from 1st January, 1900.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Store-keeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 23rd August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 23 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S
"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUEUR
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-12.
In every STATION in INDIA.
INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WANTED.

WANTED, L. C. Es., for the BARODA STATE Public Works Department.

2. The initial salary will be from Rs. 60 to 80 Babashai, according to qualifications.

3. B. A., L. C. Es., will be preferable with special salary, according to qualifications.

4. Applications with testimonials will be received by the Undersigned, up to 26th September, 1899.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst., C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA
AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.)

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 0-10m., 0-15a. Low water, 5-50m., 6-13a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3-30 p.m.
Public Meeting *re* Inoculation, Gaiety Theatre, 4-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society Annual General Meeting, Elphinstone College. 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury, except those who served in the murder case on Tuesday last, are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Art Society will be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m., at the Elphinstone College.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapur, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Kagoshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Friday, the 8th inst.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s.s. Paramatta will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

A DRUNKARD'S FREAK.—Govind Baloo, a mill-hand, aged thirty-two years, while under the influence of liquor on Tuesday night, jumped out of a window of his house at Arthur Road. He fell on to the road below from a height of about twenty-five feet and fractured his right hand. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

STUART-STRONG HOSPITAL.—The financial statement in connection with the concert given in aid of the Stuart-Strong Hospital shows that the total receipts were Rs. 982-8, and the expenses were Rs. 204-7, leaving a balance of Rs. 778-1 to go to the funds of the hospital. This amount has been paid into the Bank of Bombay. The hony. secretary of the concert expresses his thanks to the ladies and gentlemen to whose assistance the great success of the concert was due.

ACCIDENT TO A POSTAL VAN.—About a quarter past 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, postal van No. 4, driven by Sumbhu Khedari, aged fifty years, was proceeding along the Arthur Road, in the direction of the Jacob Circle Post Office, when the horse became restive and bolted down the road. On the driver attempting to turn the horse to one side with a view to pull the animal up, the van turned over on the right wheel. The driver was thrown off his box and sustained a fracture of the left collar-bone and serious injury to his head. He was conveyed to the J.J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

BURGLARY AT MANDVI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Williamson, charged Naboo Goolam Mahomed with housebreaking and theft of property of the value of Rs. 675, Rs. 30 and Rs. 450 belonging to Khimji Dharamsy, Abdoola Mahomed Ali and Velji, respectively, residing in the Mandvi section. The same officer charged Yassin Cassum with being concerned in the first and second burglaries and one Khoja named Jaffer Anand, with receiving stolen property in two of the cases. The magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced the first to two years and six months', the second to two years', and the third to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

REVENUE WORK OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE.—A number of plaints have been presented before Mr. Sanders-Slater as Revenue Judge of Bombay, under Act 2 of 1876, Section 17, by Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanji Tata, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Ashburner (through Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen) Mr. N. J. Khambatta, Mr. Jacob Isaac Davi, Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosuf, and Mr. Hajee Ahmed Haji Ebrahim against the Collector of Bombay for having, under section 8 of the Act, raised the assessment of land in places like Military Square (Fort,) Parel and Mazagon. The increased assessment comes into force from the 1st October next. Notices have been served on other land-owners by the Collector of Bombay enhancing assessment on landed property and these cases will probably find their way to the Revenue Judge's Court. The last plaint that was filed in the Revenue Judge's Court was seven years ago.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.—Before Mr S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Flanagan charged Succaram, Ittaji and Mahadoo Geroo, both Hindus, with attempting to commit theft of a silver waist-band of the value of Rs. 30, the property of Kapoorchand Nathoo of Bhuleshwur. On Tuesday morning complainant went to the Babulnath Temple to witness a certain ceremony, which was being performed there. He was in the midst of the crowd with the two accused at his back. The first accused unloosened the waist-band, which soon fell off but got mixed up in folds of complainant's dhotur. The other accused thereupon took out a pair of clippers from his pocket, and was in the act of cutting the dhotur when a policeman in plain clothes, who was all the while watching their movements, took them in custody. Both the accused were convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

BATHING FATALITY.—Mr Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Walkeshwar Tank Road, regarding the death of Garibdas Mohundas, a Hindu, aged eighteen years. The deceased was the son of a religious mendicant and resided with his father at Northbrook Street. On Monday Garibdas accompanied his father to the Walkeshwar Fair to beg. He remained there for the whole day and in the evening, when the father left the fair, he found his son missing. He made no inquiries about him and went home. On Tuesday afternoon a police ramosee doing duty at the Walkeshwar Tank saw the dead body of a man floating on the surface of the water. The body was removed from the water and was then identified to be that of the deceased. The youth was in the habit of bathing in the tank and it was evident that he must have been drowned by going beyond his depth in the water. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF JEWELLERY AT SIALKOT.—On Monday last, the Bombay Police arrested one Ahmed Ismail Surtee, a Mahomedan, for being implicated in the theft of jewellery worth Rs. 26,600, alleged to have been committed in the house of one Shaik Meera Bux at Sialkot, in the Punjab, on the 17th July last. The robbery was reported to the police of that place and one Abdoola Surtee, a Mahomedan convert, who had been putting up with the complainant as his guest and had suddenly disappeared, was suspected. Telegraphic advices were wired to different railway stations, and about two weeks after the accused Abdoola was run to earth at Delhi by the police, and a portion of the property was recovered from him. He made a statement implicating Ahmed Ismail. The police made inquiries for this man and eventually ascertained that he had left Delhi for Bombay with a portion of the stolen property. The parties thereupon arrived in Bombay on Monday last, and with the assistance of the local police traced Ahmed Ismail to a house on Falkland Road. After his arrest, Ahmed Ismail made a statement and took the police to one Shaik Hussein Shaik Goolam on Mint Road. This last individual, on being questioned by the police, produced jewellery to the value of Rs. 6,000. The police then searched the house occupied by Ahmed Ismail and recovered some more property. Abdoola and Ahmed Ismail were on Tuesday placed before the Commissioner, who ordered them to be sent to Sialkot in police custody.

CLAIM AGAINST CLIVE DURANT.—At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Fifth Judge, gave this decision in the case in which Mrs. Ellen Atkins claimed to recover from defendants Clive Durant and Cooverji Merwanji Mehta the sum of Rs. 1231, being the balance due for board and lodging supplied by her to the first defendant from the 22nd September to 11th December, 1898, and for which the second defendant, Cooverji Mehta, stood security. Mr. Ardeshir Framji Unvala, Solicitor of Messrs. Janardhan and Ardeshir, appeared for the plaintiff. Durant appeared in person. The name of the second defendant, Cooverji Mehta, was withdrawn by the plaintiff during the course of the hearing of the suit and the case against Durant was proceeded with. After recapitulating the facts, his Honour, in disposing of the case, remarked that the defendant Durant had failed to prove that there was any agreement between him and the plaintiff to the effect that he should draw up a petition for her in the High Court suit for Rs. 200, and that the amount should be set off against him for board and lodging. Durant's own witness, Cooverji Mehta, did not support him on that point. After deducting the amount paid to the plaintiff, his Honour passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 189. Mr. Unvalla then applied for professional costs, contending that this was a suit in which costs should be awarded, as the hearing extended over five days. The Court had been empowered to exercise its discretion in such matters and Mr. Unvalla asked his Honour to exercise it in this case specially. The plaintiff had been put to the expense of much more than Rs. 30, which was the maximum sum allowable by the Court for professional costs and he submitted that his Honour should award it—Durant strongly opposed the professional costs being allowed. The Court, however, thought this was a proper case in which the professional costs could be awarded, and certified Rs. 30 as the plaintiff's professional costs.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday; and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury :—

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Bheema Bhagoo, a Hindu, was charged with attempt to murder one Malloo Soobhana, and with voluntarily causing him grievious hurt with a knife, on the 9th August last. Mr. Lalcaca, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad defended the accused.

Mr. Lalcaca, in addressing the jury at the close of the prosecution, said that it was due only to the fortunate intervention of a man passing along the road that the man Malloo had not been murdered by the accused. As it was, the complainant, on being conveyed to hospital, was found to be in such a critical state that his dying deposition had to be taken. Counsel asked the jury to believe that the accused had premeditated the murderous assault, and considered they should find the prisoner guilty.

Mr. Setalvad submitted the jury would find that there had been an altercation between the two men, and that the injuries had been accidentally inflicted during a scuffle.

His lordship, in summing up, pointed out, in reference to the alleged struggle, that the accused, when arrested, bore no marks of violence such as he might have received in a struggle.

The jury having unanimously found the accused guilty of causing hurt, and by a majority of 6 to 3 of attempted murder, his lordship sentenced the prisoner to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ALLEGED FORGERY.

Lalji Hurji was charged with fraudulently using as genuine a forged "hundee" for Rs. 10,000. Mr. F. S. Talayarkhan, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Kazi Kabiroodin defended the accused.

Mr. Talayarkhan, in opening the case, said the accused was connected with a gang of conspirators who had been convicted of forgery at the last sessions. In all, the gang have committed forgeries of bills of exchange to the extent of Rs. 69,000. The accused in the present case had been promised Rs. 700 out of the Rs. 10,000 as his share of the forgery, which purported to be a bill drawn on the Bombay firm of Ramkrishna Buldeodas by an up-country agency. The accused had not been arrested prior to the last sessions, and was brought up for trial on facts that would be fresh in the minds of the jurors in connection with the cases in which the other accused had been convicted.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Jeewan Mahadew, one of the principal witnesses, said he was a servant in the employ of Maneklal Ghellabhai and knew Mohanlal Kisorilal. After certain hundees had been fabricated by Bapujee Dhanjibhoy, witness went by orders of Maneklal to Ramnarayan Buldeodas' firm and presented two of the hundees for payment. Witness afterwards went with Maneklal to Purbhudas Lukhmichand's firm in the Fort. Maneklal stayed on the verandah, and told witness to go upstairs to the firm's place of business on the first storey. Witness did so. He knew the present accused Laljee Hirjee, who was seated in the firm's place when a Purdesee came and paid witness the money for the hundees in Laljee's presence. After waiting a while, Laljee and witness closed the place and came downstairs. Witness gave the money to Maneklal in Laljee's presence. Laljee said to witness he had been told by Maneklal to go and sit in the firm's place. Witness had known Laljee for five or six years. He used to come to Maneklal. A few days later Maneklal opened a new firm under the name of Nursey Muljee. One hundee was given to Laljee to present to the complainant's firm. Witness pointed out the firm's place to Laljee, who took the hundee upstairs. Coming down a few minutes later, Laljee said it was all right. Then Laljee went to the firm of Nursey Muljee, and witness and Maneklal followed him. Shortly after a Teli came there with the money. After he left, Lalji came down and made over Rs. 10,000 to Maneklal. Laljee owed Maneklal Rs. 1,000, which he had misappropriated. The same night Maneklal paid Lalji Rs. 700 as his share of the Rs. 10,000. he had got on the hundee. Some of the letters in the endorsement of this hundee appeared to be in Lalji's handwriting.

After recording some further evidence, the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RAMCHANDRA BHASKER.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for extension of the interim order. There was no opposition, and his lordship granted a month's extension.

RE RANGRAO BAOJEE EEGIE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Davar opposed the application, saying the insolvent was a gentleman with a history, a man who had been living by his wits. The creditor, Mr. Davar's client, obtained a decree for Rs. 8,000 against the insolvent, who, however, could not be found. Insolvent owns lands and cattle in Alibag worth Rs. 30,000, for which as well as for other property he had not accounted in his schedule. He had deposited no books of account with the Official Assignee, and if the present application for an interim order were refused, the insolvent would be bound to deposit his books, and the Official Assignee would be in a position to get more of the insolvent's property into his possession than he had hitherto been.

Mr. Manker said the insolvent had mentioned in his schedule all the property he had.

Mr. Davar said the insolvent had only lately offered to pay his client six annas in the rupee.

Mr. Justice Russell said he could not refuse an interim order under the circumstances. Mr. Davar could apply for an order for the insolvent's examination. His lordship finally granted a month's extension of the interim order, with an order for the insolvent's examination this day fortnight.

RE FAZALBHOY DHARAMSEY.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvent and other persons for the purpose of discovering property. His lordship granted an order for the examination of the persons named in the affidavit before the court and also for the examination of the agent of the National Bank or his clerk this day three weeks.

RE IBRAHIM JEHANGIRKHAN AND MARIAMBAI.

On the application of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for the insolvent, his lordship granted a rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE NOORMAHOMED ISMAIL.

Mr. Mody moved absolute a rule *nisi* for revocation of the order of adjudication made in this case some time ago. His lordship made the rule absolute.

RE NASIRBHAI CURRUMSEY.

On the application of Mr. Raikes, his lordship adjourned the hearing of the matter for four weeks.

RE THAKURCHAND DOWLATCHAND.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the matter was adjourned for a week.

RE JANARDHAN MAHADEO.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, his lordship granted a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing with an order for substituted service on certain creditors who could not be found.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges :—Jadowjee Govindjee Khatre ; Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Clubwalla ; Haridas Jivraj Chaparia ; Balkrishna Ganesh Fadke ; Joseph Benson Manning ; Kassinath Balkrishna Petha ; Lalbhai Anandjee Bhowsar ; Burjorjee Limjee Batliboi ; Cursoodas Gouldas Goojiwalla ; Meghjee Naranjee ; Anandrao Narayen Acharia ; Joseph Domingo Ferreira ; Mangesh Atmaram ; Joseph David Sweeny ; and Sorabjee Furdoonjee Moolla.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

THE following members will represent the Bombay Gymkhana XI in the match with Poona Gymkhana on September 8th and 9th at Poona :—Captains Tomkins, Kendall, and Rogers ; Lieuts. Back and Douglas ; Messrs Stephens, Don, Marshall, Nigel-Jones, Du Boulay, and Edwardes. Train—14-30, Victoria Terminus, to-day (Thursday), Sept. 7th.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

THE PALGHAR RAILWAY AFFAIR.

MR. FURDOONJI SORABJI TALEYARKHAN appeared in support of a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyebji, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 22nd of July last, disagreed with the verdict of the jury and convicted Kalia Kelia under section 126 (b) of the Indian Railway Act, and section 304, part 2, and section 109 of the Indian Penal Code, and referred the case for the opinion of the High Court.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said he was engaged in a case in the sessions which had come up for trial most unexpectedly, and consequently he had to apply for a short postponement. Nawabzada Nassarulakhan, who appeared for the accused, had no objection to the postponement. It appears that in this case Kalia Kelia and Namia Pandia were charged with removing the rails near Palghur on the 18th of May last. The Sessions Judge accepted the verdict of the jury in the case of the second accused and acquitted him, but in the case of the first accused he disagreed with the verdict and made the present reference to the High Court.

Their lordships granted the application and fixed the hearing for Monday next.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.

BOARD OF TRADE RULES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Lee-Smith charged Kurson Hira and Abdul Kadar Hasanji, tindals of prows, with carrying passengers in excess of the number allowed to them by their licenses. Mr. Payne, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Constable Houston stated in his evidence that, on the 2nd instant, he was returning from the s. s. Shannon, when he saw the boats of the accused crowded with passengers ; the boat of the first accused weighed 9 tons, and, taking the number of passengers allowed to be 6 persons to the ton, he could carry 54 men only, whereas there were actually 104 passengers. The second accused should ave carried 114 passengers only, as his boat weighed 19 tons, but he had admitted 184 passengers.

The Magistrate : When you arrested the accused did you leave any one in charge of the boats ?

Witness : No one, Sir.

Mr. Lee-Smith : It was a mistake on his part, Sir.

Witness further said some of the passengers were sitting while others were standing. The awning and gunwales were also crowded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said, at the time he removed the tindals from their boats, he had no idea that he was causing danger to the lives of the passengers by leaving them in the sea without the responsible guides of the boats. He had been engaged on this duty for only three months.

Mr. C. F. Leslie, engineer and shipwright, said the boat of the first accused had about eight inches of free-board left her. The 104 passengers in her must have been very closely packed. Provided they sat still, there was no fear of an accident to the boat, but there would be danger if they moved about or the boat rolled heavily, or if she was going with a sail on, or if the weather was rough.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said the Board of Trade rules allowed in open boats, in open seas, and in all weathers, ten persons to the ton.

The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that no case of a rash act endangering human life had been made out. There was evidence that the boats were much encumbered, but there was also evidence that the number of passengers was not inconsistent with the safety of passengers, taking into consideration the weather then prevalent. The accused were discharged.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRAK presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, when there were present :—Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the Hon. Fazalbhoy Visram, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

THE PLAGUE EXPENSES.

The following letter from the Accountant, forwarded by the Commissioner, was sent to the Corporation for disposal :—"I have the honour to state that out of the provision of Rs. 7 lakhs made in the current year's budget for plague expenses, a sum of Rs. 3 1-2 lakhs was sanctioned by the Corporation in their Resolution, No 260, dated 13th April, 1899, for expenditure in the current year. This sum, together with the grants previously sanctioned, aggregate Rs. 39 1-2 lakhs. The latter amount, however, includes a sum of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs, sanctioned in Corporation's Resolution No. 6047, dated 3rd October, 1898, to be paid as advance, and subsequently recouped from recoveries to be made from Government on account of expenses incurred on their behalf up to November 1898. Against the above advance of Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 95,211-13-11 has since been recovered from Government. This reduces the amount of the sanctioned grants aggregating Rs. 39 1-2 lakhs mentioned in para. 1 to Rs. 38,54,788-2-1 against which the actual expenditure incurred up to the 18 instant amounts to Rs. 38,66,146-12-0, as detailed below showing an excess of Rs. 11,358-9-11 :—Expenditure incurred from the commencement of the plague up to 29th July 1899, as per detailed statement forwarded with my No. 4125 dated 19th August 1899, Rs. 38,18,668-3-8 ; expenditure incurred from 31st July to 18th August 1899, 42,938-8-3 ; advance to Municipal and District Officers &c., 4,540-0-1. Total, Rs. 38,66,146-12-0. The above excess will probably disappear when the cost of the temporary scavengering staff employed by the Health Department in the current year, which has been debited to the plague grant, is finally adjusted against the budget provision under the Health Department Re-organization Scheme, as directed in your No. 2570, dated 9th May 1899. May I now request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to the balance of Rs. 3 1-2 lakhs remaining out of the current year's budget provision of Rs. 7 lakhs for plague expenses being voted for further expenditure during the current year, the amount being met for the present from the provisional grant of Rs. 4 1-2 lakhs for plague expenses received from Government at the close of March 1899, pending subsequent adjustment of this and the previous advances when the question of the division of the plague expenses between Government and the Municipality is finally settled."

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT A BHOIWADA TEMPLE.

The Committee considered a petition from 55 signatories regarding a nuisance existing in front of a temple situated at Second Bhoiwada. The complaint was that a drinking fountain was converted into a bathing "ghat" and into a washing place, which was not quite an edifying sight for those who visited the temple, and shocked the modesty of the Hindoo ladies, who frequented the shrine.

The Divisional Health Officer reported that the ground-floor of the premises in question was vacant ; the first floor was used as a Dharamsala ; the second as a school ; the third, as a temple, and the fourth, as a godown. The entrance of the house was open and entirely unobstructed. Correctly speaking the water tap belonged to the adjoining house, which was very dark and ill-ventilated, wherefore an improvement notice should be served on the owner of that house.

It was resolved to inform the petitioners in terms of the Divisional report, and to add that an improvement notice would shortly be served on the owner of the house.

AN INQUIRY FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

In reply to an inquiry made by the Commissioner whether modifications made by Government from time to time in the Civil Service Regulations were to be incorporated in the rules for the Municipal service the following resolution, was moved by Dr. Bhalchandra seconded by Mr. Mulji, and agreed :—That the expression "Civil Service Regulations" occurring in the Committee's report dated 4th February 1891, subsequently adopted by the Corporation, means the regulations from time to time modified by the Government of India, and that instead of the Commissioner publishing Parts I to III in the volume of the Municipal bye-laws and rules he is preparing, it will be sufficient to print in it only the modifications proposed in the Standing Committee's report, altering the wording and references to chapters and sections and so forth, wherever necessary in order to make the Municipal regulations conform to the latest edition of the Civil Service Regulations.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till Tuesday next at four o'clock in the afternoon, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday being gazetted Parsee holidays.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant Byles, 11th Hussars, is permitted to resign his Commission.

Captain H. Bawell Purefoy, 5th Dragoon Guards, is permitted to retire from the service on pension.

Captain E. D. Beaumont, 16th Lancers, is selected for the Adjutancy of the 4th Yeomanry Brigade, and proceeds home in due course.

Lieutenant C. DeSausmarez, No. 7, Bengal Mountain Battery, Kohat, now on leave at home, is granted an extension of leave pending promotion.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. K. Priestley No. 26 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay, on promotion, is posted to the Royal Garrison Artillery at Cape Town and ordered to proceed there.

Colonel Anderson being relieved of the Command of the Madras District by Brigadier-General Cummins, has reverted to his appointment as Colonel on the Staff, Southern Shan States.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	29	54	32	40	37	22	32	41
Wednesday Sept. 6th	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
Total	29	54	32	40	37	22	32	41
Total fall to Sept. 6th, 1898.	57	82	58	42	56	31	54	11
Total fall to Sept. 6th. 1897.	63	19	62	25	65	78	59	73

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m., and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	92	28
4th September, 1899	0	0
Total	92	28

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	78
Monday, 4th September, 1899	0	50
Total	28	28
Total up to 4th September, 1898	37	96
Total up to 4th September, 1897	51	89

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J.-R. RLY).

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 A.M. on 5th September, 1899.

	Bhavnagar Para. In.	Bhavnagar Para. Cts.	Dhola. In.	Dhola. Cts.	Jetalsar. In.	Jetalsar. Cts.
Previous Total	5	40	5	44	5	80
Rainfall on 4th Sept	0	0	0	61	0	0
Total up to date	5	40	6	5	5	80

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·775	Calm	4	99·6	72·6	68	0·25	5·49	—9·85
Sirsa	29·774	SW	5	101·8	70·6	59	0·07	2·19	—8·97
Delhi	29·749	WNW	5	97·2	80·0	54	...	10·94	—12·07
Agra	29·770	SW	5	104·5	78·9	67	0·33	21·83	—1·05
Cawnpore	29·753	WSW	2	[illegible]	75·6	72	...	39·60	...
Allahabad	29·744	W	7	95·3	76·3	64	..	37·13	+6·33
Jhansi	29·786	W	4	100·3	79·2	58	...	27·77	—3·92
Jacobabad	29·746	E	4	103·4	79·6	73	...	0·00	—2·70
Karachi	29·810	W	12	89·9	77·2	77	...	0·09	—5·38
Jeypore	29·805	WNW	4	95·2	75·1	63	...	10·75	—12·76
Ajmere	29·793	W	6	89·4	78·1	63	...	8·84	—9·34
Deesa	29·858	WNW	11	96·1	77·5	61	...	1·15	—21·36
Ahmedabad	29·865	NW	4	95·2	78·6	64	...	3·71	...
Bhuj	29·857	WSW	17	92·8	74·9	66	...	0·85	—11·47
Jamnagar	29·856	SSW	19	89·0	72·3	76	..	5·56	...
Rajkot	29·862	W	9	95·4	69·8	80	...	7·35	—16·81
Bhawnagar Para	29·875	NW	10	91·6	73·8	74	0·01	5·09	...
Veraval	29·861	W	9	85·1	78·3	81	...	4·94	...
Neemuch	29·828	W	8	93·0	74·5	73	0·08	10·63	—15·61
Indore	29·833	SW	3	92·7	69·1	74	...	13·67	—11·32
Saugor	29·838	SW	5	92·3	75·1	70	...	21·12	—16·84
Jubbulpore	29·803	SSE	1	91·4	74·6	82	..	10·37	—18·18
Hoshangabad	29·883	Calm.	0	92·6	72·2	60	...	20·02	—13·39
Khandwa	29·863	NW	6	97·2	76·1	60	0·04	7·61	—16·29
Raipur	29·799	Calm.	2	92·8	74·6	88	...	23·18	—16·2
Nagpur	29·820	Calm.	5	95·7	76·1	80	...	10·68	—25·59
Amraoti	29·853	NNW	7	97·2	71·3	82	1·78	11·80	—13·10
Akola	29·863	ENE	7	98·8	74·2	84	0·04	7·61	—17·57
Surat	29·870	NW	5	89·1	75·0	74	...	18·47	—19·39
Malegaon	29·874	WSW	7	97·9	69·2	70	...	4·56	—10·23
Bombay	29·893	ESE	7	86·4	78·0	84	0·01	20·77	—30·10
Poona	29·889	WSW	14	91·0	68·9	66	...	6·73	—8·70
Ahmednagar	29·888	N	9	93·9	60·4	72	...	5·97	...
Aurangabad	...	NW	...	93·9	68·7	62	...	9·39	...
Sholapur	29·878	NW	12	96·7	76·0	64	0·03	3·12	—15·23
Ratnagiri	29·879	ESE	6	85·9	76·4	74	...	48·88	—46·46
Belgaum	29·881	NNW	12	83·8	66·8	85	...	17·39	—15·49
Goa	29·887	N	6	84·0	75·4	91	...	45·03	...
Karwar	29·889	Calm.	2	81·2	74·5	85	..	54·00	—50·29
Mangalore	29·875	Calm.	2	84·8	76·4	90	...	61·07	—38·87
Calicut	29·857	WNW	1	83·2	75·0	92	0·05	59·83	—19·67
Cochin	29·872	NW	...	87·5	76·6	84	...	46·95	—20·95
Bangalore	29·830	WNW	8	81·7	65·8	88	1·32	6·80	—7·83
Secunderabad	29·826	NW	5	91·1	69·5	84	1·00	12·32	—8·93
Masulipatam	29·800	Calm.	4	87·5	76·1	87	1·05	11·10	—8·60
Bellary	29·874	Calm.	10	80·7	71·2	62	1·78	5·51	—1·46
Cuddapah	29·856	WNW	6	92·6	76·9	84	...	4·80	—10·73
Madras	29·791	W	4	94·5	76·5	71	...	7·22	—4·17
Coimbatore	29·819	S	3	90·9	70·6	88	0·40	1·56	—2·59
Trichinopoly	29·824	W	7	90·6	73·9	80	0·23	3·28	—5·33
Negapatam	29·796	W	9	96·0	75·4	82	0·22	3·89	—4·76
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·739	ENE	13	94·3	84·3	77	...	0·02	—0·26

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M. Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·00 (31·86) ; G. T. H., 0·00 (33·12) ; St. G. H., 0·00 (33·48) ; C. P., 0·00 (30·76)

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Lahore, Agra, Cawnpore, Karachi and Bhuj, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in Cutch, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Mysore, Berar, Khandesh, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Cost, and at and about Bellary, Cuddapah, Indore, Khandwa and Hoshangabad. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Ratnagiri, Bombay, Akola and Jubbulpore, and south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bhuj and 14 at Karachi and Ajmere.

The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in many places and the minimum 4° in excess at Ajmere. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Lahore, Agra, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur, Goa, Mangalore, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Amraoti and Bellary (1·78"), Bangalore (1·32") and Masulipatam (1·05), an inch at Secunderabad, (0·40) cents at Coimbatore, 0·33 at Agra, about a quarter of an inch at Lahore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and from 0·01 to 0·08 cents at Sirsa, Bhavnagar Para, Neemuch, Khandwa, Akola, Bombay, Sholapur and Calicut.

Pressure is nearly uniform and very high in Gujarat the Bombay Presidency, Mysore, Berar, on the Malabar Coast, and at and about Bellary, Khandwa, Indore, and Hoshangabad where the weather is quiet. There is no monsoon either on the West or Malabar Coasts and the weather conditions are very unfavourable for general rain. The day temperature however, is in large excess of its normal and the weather is still cloudy in many places—conditions which may give local showers in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, Berar, on the Malabar Coast, and at or about Raipur, Agra, Sirsa and Lahore.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

Wednesday :—Pressure has again risen over the greater part of the country, slightly to briskly over Northern India, slightly in the Central Provinces, the Deccan, and Central Burma. It is steady in the south and east and west of the peninsular and in Lower Burma and Tenasserim ; the low pressure area over Sind is not so well defined to-day. The depression lying close to the hills in the North-West Provinces is unchanged in position and character, and is giving westerly winds in Rajputana and the Gangetic plain. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and Assam, and moderately heavy rain in North Bengal and North Bihar; favourable rain has fallen in Mysore and parts of Madras and, showers in western districts, North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Ceylon, the Bombay Deccan, and Berar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, and Purnea have received from two to four inches, Bellary Amraoti, Wellington, Mysore, Bangalore, Chitaldroog, Bijapur, and Masulipatam from one to two inches. Temperature is in moderate defect in Assam, normal in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Mysore and Madras Deccan, and in excess in remaining provinces. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab and Berar.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

REPORTS FROM KATHIAWAR AND NILGIRI.

THE "Kathiawar Times" of Monday states "that sharp showers of rain are reported to have fallen at Kotda, Sangani, Prabhas Patan, Jodia, Padana, &c., and the meteorological conditions appear to be favourable for local rains all over the province. At Kotda the rain return is measured at 1 inch, while Jodia and other villages report but a few cents. In Rajkot too there was a good fall on Sunday evening. This break in the weather has its natural effect upon the market all round. Our Jamnagar correspondent reports a perceptible fall in the prices of food-grains. Conditions have not very much improved in other parts of the province. Our Porbandar correspondent writes on the 2nd that a Luhana of Visawad (Porbandar) while taking a pot of Ghee to Porbandar was assaulted by *budmashes*, and after seriously wounding him, deprived him of the pot. A like incident is reported from the Jodia district where a grain dispute between Mianas and a cultivator resulted in the death of the latter. The Rajkot Station held a public meeting on Saturday evening when measures for future arrangements were discussed and determined upon. Looking to the expenditure of the week, which was about Rs. 95-3-6, it was resolved to continue the present arrangement for one month more. A grant of Rs. 25 was also sanctioned to send one man in search of grass to meet a future immergency."

Famine in the Nilgiris is a thing seldom thought of, but the season has been so disastrous to the field crops in some quarters of the district, that there will be something very like serious scarcity very soon. It is of course very early to talk of famine relief works for the Badaga population, and were the planting industry in at all its usual fairly flourishing condition, there would not be the slightest necessity for Government to start anything of the kind. But the wholesale reduction of estate labour throughout the district, has rendered any relief in that direction an impossibility.

Though Badagas as a rule do not like leaving their own villages, yet their wholesale emigration to the Anamallais points out that were such a work, as the extension of the Nilgiri Railway to Ooty, started, there would not be the slightest difficulty in attracting labour from even the most distant villages. The splendid rain which fell here on Sept. 1st night, probably extended to the easter slopes, where the scarcity is likely to be even more severe than in the Gudalur direction.

The Coonoor Ghaut Estates are in decidedly better condition now, excellent rain having fallen in the last ten days, varying from 2 1-2 to 2 3-4 inches. But grateful as these showers were, the damage done to the crop on the trees was mostly beyond any remedy and the ripening crop from the February blossom, on low-elevation estates, that is to say, shows a very poor sample of bean, much the same as last year.—*Nilgiri News.*

RAJPUTANA.

The famine in these parts promises to exceed in severity that of 1891. No rain has fallen since the 7th of July, and all crops, except where artificial watering has been possible, have withered. The people of Rajputana are, in consequence of repeated bad years, in a sad plight. The mahjans refuse to advance money or supply grain on credit, making the task of Government all the harder. The Agent to the Governor-General has decided, after consultation with the local authorities, to open relief works throughout Ajmere-Merwara. This decision has been arrived at none too quickly, as the villagers are showing unmistakable signs of restlessness, and the police have their hands pretty full.

Crime of a grave nature has been resorted to, necessitating the employment of special police. The Merwara Battalion has supplied, or is about to supply, men to guard certain passes in Merwara, as it is feared that the starving people of Marwar, if not kept in check, are likely to raid villages in British territory. There being no fodder in the district, large numbers of cattle are being taken to Malwa, whence they had returned only a couple of months ago, when the rains broke so promisingly. The greater number will, of course, never leave the district and, unless very early rain falls, cannot possibly live through another month. The Forest Department, owing to the demands which it has had to meet for so long, has exhausted its reserves of fodder, and is powerless to be of any assistance. The police are negotiating with the Grass Company at Jhansi for supply of dry grass for their sowars' horses. The cost will, of course, be prohibitive, but there is no help for it. The scarcity of water in Marwar and Bikaneer is said to be very great, and in some places it is being sold.—*Morning Post.*

THE BANISHMENT OF FAMINE.

NATIVE gentlemen in the west of India, says the *Pioneer*, who interest themselves in public questions, seem to have a thorough way of dealing with the difficulties they take in hand which is attractive to those who have become accustomed to the slow and hesitating processes by which Government advances. The other day a Mr. Ginwalla, Khan Bahadur, propounded in these columns a method dealing with sedition in the vernacular press in a much more expeditious and effective way than by the cumbrous means of a legal prosecution ; and now we observe that a Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir of Baroda, in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, proposes nothing less than the banishment of famine from the land, and goes so far as to hope that Lord Curzon, by attention to Mr. Ardeshir's proposals, may succeed in accomplishing this great feat before quitting his high office. Political economy, the reformer tells us, requires "that each man should, as far as possible, retrieve his own misfortune, that the load of the misfortunes of millions should not, all of a sudden, be cast upon the State, the combined economical aim being that the millions should be prepared to avert the disasters of a famine when it does occur. When these objects are successfully achieved, they will be tantamount to the banishment of famines from India." What we do now, Mr. Ardeshir says with a good deal of truth, is to spend millions in a great hurry on the occurrence of a famine—much of it badly—with the result that ten or twelve years later when the next bad season arrives, it finds the people no better off. "Let it only be arranged," he goes on to say, "that every ryot is in a position to stand the calamities of a famine, and famines could be banished from India in ten or twelve years." As to the measures required for bringing the arrangement into force, they are quite simple. Every field should have its well or canal, so as to be independent of the seasons, and every ryot should have his stock of grain and fodder to tide him over a period of scarcity. The Government has only got to build a well-planned granary in every village, where each member of the community can keep his reserve, and the thing is done. "The present poverty-stricken *khedoos* will all have then a reserve stock of corn and money for a rainless day."

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

231-98—Edgelow and G and W—Oosman Jamal vs Esmaljee Hassanjee—Khunderao. Part heard.
152-98—Hiralal M and M—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Sala vs Haroon Hajee Mahomed and others—Wadia and G and Payne G and S.
184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayum Ebrahim vs Ludkibai and others—Muljee and R.
566-98—J C Cama—Jetha Bhima and others vs Khoja Mohomed Medhi Tharia Topun—Dikshit and W.
737-98—In person Ramtakal Doshi vs Bhagoo Ajodhya and others—B V N Kirtiker.
740-98—F P Pavri—Gordhandas Ghanshandas vs Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mohomed and others—Wadia and G, Ardeshir H and D, and Little and Co.
15-99—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek and others vs Cooverbai.
293-98—Hiralal M and M—Nathmal Narsingdas vs Madhawjee Virjee—Craigie L and O.
183-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Tucumdas Muljee and others—Muljee and R B and K.
181-98—Little and Co—Sakerbai vs Ramdas Dossa—Muljee and R, Mansuklal D and J.
537-97—Crawford, B and Co—Oomer Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Mahomed and others—Payne G and S and Baishanker and K—Part heard.
79-99—Payne G and S—Moosa Abu vs Haji Abdulla Hajee Hassum.
99-99—Little and Co—Magandas Pawmull vs Dayaram Kevalram and another—Dikshit and D.
95-97—Smetham, B and Noble—Luxumibai Nharverker vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford, B and Co. and K. J. Mantri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

594-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hensraj Parmanand v Ruttonsi Waljee and others—Crawford B and Co. M and K, J C Cama, N and H, and C L and D—Partly decreed.
256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caetano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

Testamentary Suits.

9-99—Wadia and G—Jethabhai Damjee vs Chapsey Valljee—Mathubai and J.
13-99—Little and Co—Valbai widow vs Tejpal Veeram and others—Nanu and H.
14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsey Laljee vs Motibai—Sorabjee and J.
6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesarbai alias Sakarbai vs Dewjee Moorarjee—Tyabjee D and Co.
15-99—Jehangir and S—Motibai widow vs Dossabhoy Muncherjee Daroowalla—A F Turner.

Summary Suit to be Dismissed in Chamber.

92-98—Payne, G and S—The Bombay Manufactured Co, Ld. vs Hassumbhoy Visram.

Testamentary Suit.

11-99—Pestonjee R and K—Hemraz Ramjee vs Bai Devakaboo Thakurdas—D, C and H.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—SEPTEMBER 5.

10 p.m. .... 81·1

WEDNESDAY.—SEPTEMBER 6.

6 a.m. .... 79·4
10 a.m. .... 83·4
2 p.m. .... 88·3
4 p.m. .... 85·8

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 6.

FOR Consols the quotation in London yesterday was 105 1-16 *ex*. French Rentes continued at 100 3-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25 24 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 112 1-2; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent., to £65 1-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was without alteration at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 3-8 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 3-8d. per oz., but in New York the value of the metal was 1-4 cent. higher at 59 3-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being also higher by 1-4 cent., at 4·86 1-4 dollars. Braziers's copper was quoted in London at £85-10.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,720,000 quarters, compared with 1,740,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

Spot prices were stationary in the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday; while American Arrivals advanced 1-32d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 27-64d. per lb. for September and 3 11-32d. for January-February delivery. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats and Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; December Futures were 2 points higher, at 6 cents, and March 1 point, at 6·12 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 36,000 bales.

The local cotton market has been weak in tone to-day, with a very poor business doing. The mills bought 300 bales; but there were no purchases reported on account of exporters.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,382	bales.
Wheat	5,398	cwts.
Linseed	1,465	"
Rapeseed	7,323	"
Gingellyseed	962	"
Castorseed	1,685	"
Rice	106,014	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet but steady, with very little enquiry.

EXCHANGE has continued steady to-day at 1s. 4d. for Bank, Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of business was reported, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are steady at 97 7-16 for Money, and 97 9-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents.

SHARES.—The market was closed to-day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain J. Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (23rd August) with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain Charles Hansen, cleared yesterday for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo, and 48 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's s.s. Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain G. J. Morgan, arrived in harbour from Calcutta, (11th August) via coast ports and Ceylon, with a general cargo, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's s.s. Secundra, 1,675 tons, Captain W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd August) via Galle and Colombo, with a general cargo. Mr. and Mrs. Clemensons, and six deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain D L Neilson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr G W Taylor, Lieut M L Maxevell, Mr Sabjalli Ramjan, Mr V R Duckworth, Mr Framji Aderji, Revd C Thavwick, Mr K Ebram and friend, Mr B Kurrim, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius		H Cassum
C	Wardha	2563	Anderson			M M & Co
D	Booldana	2167	Creft			M M & Co
F	Kilwa	993	Neilson	P Gulf	7-9	M M & Co
K	Ancona	1838	Irving	Singapore		H C Joosub
L	Satrunji	517	Ahmed			Sphrd & Co
O	Clan Stuart	1355	Simpson			F M & Co
Q	Crescent	905	Hannah	Calcutta	11-9	H Cassum

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Ahamed	M Goa	6-9	Sphrd & Co
Brahmani	524	Cassam	G Port	7-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Tientsin	2555	Fox	China	10-9	P & O S N Co
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	12-9	F Baldovino
4	Bisagno	1509	Dante	Hongkong	9-9	F Baldovino
5	Matin	2433	Archer	Calcutta		K N & Co
6	Shannon	2380	Wibmer	Aden	16-9	P & O S N Co
7	Parramatta	2855	Symons	China	13-9	P & O S N Co
8	Kagoshima Maru	2710	Nunome	Japan	8-9	N Y Kaisha
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	9-9	P & O S N Co
13	Chupra	1435	Cruess			M M & Co
15	Mogul	2354	Bailey	Dunkirk	16-9	M M & Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingston	K'chee	8-9	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Onipenta	3420	Watkeys	Rangoon		M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Nadir s	Morgan	Calcutta, Aug. 11.
	Chilka s	Hutchison	Rangoon, Aug. 23.
	Secundra s	Allen	Calcutta, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	City of London s	Scarff	Karachi.
	Naderi s	Hansen	Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Kilwa, Capt. Neilson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Secundra for coast ports and Calcutta.
" Nadir for coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—28 bales writing paper, M. A. Miasaheb Shurufally; 3 cases cutlery, etc., Ally Mohomed Aboo 6 cases plate class, T. Ebrahimji;

Wistow Hall s—2 bales writing paper, Abdool, Rassolbhoy; 6 casks chemical, Jetha Jadhowji; 4 cases cutlery, Ally Mohomed Aboo;

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—48 cases provision etc., Dhunjibhoy Cowasji; 7 cases tobacco manufactured, Eduljee and Co; 37 cases provision F T Atknis; 4 cases cutlery etc, Badham Pile and Co; 2 cases bacon, 6 cases cheese. 1 case ham, F T Atkins; 27 cases provision. A K Shurufally;

FROM HAMBURG.

Johannisberger s—5 drums rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee, 1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee; 3 hogs heads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy;

Rheinfels s—5 casks rectified spirit Edulji Bezonji.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of London s—3 cases stationery, Kasturchand Gangjee;

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bisagno s—7 cases Medicine Hurjee Mooljee and Co., 48 cases vermouth, Dhunjiebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Bisagno s—30 cases wine L G Inzoli.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Candia s—26 cases brandy C H B Forbes and Co.,

FROM VENICE.

Caledonia s—10 cases Soap, Mahomed S Kumroodin 25 cases provision E U Antia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—38 bales Skins, Ewart Latham and Co, 6 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co, 44lbs. ivory Ebrahim Currim 15 cwts fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 200 cwts gum, J Premjee; 6 bales hides, S Bhimjee,

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—7 bales woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mogul s—3,500 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mogul. s—1007 cwts myrobollams. David Sassoon and Co. 4000 cwts bone pieces Mooljee Jamall; 40 cwts gum, 200 cwts mustardseed to, Volkart Brothers, 2030 cwts bone pieces, A Canjee;

FOR GENOA

D. Balduino s—2000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—96 cwt cloves, Mohomed Hoosen Mirally; 60 cwt bysabole, M M Essabhoy; 231 cwt cloves, Yan Shun and Co; 138 cwt cloves, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 cwt bysabole, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, Assur Veerjee; 134 cwt cloves, P F Talati.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—70 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, The Union Mills Ld.

Tientsen s—175 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 450 bales twist, Tata and Co; 55 bales piece-goods, J A Begbie and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—8 bales piece-goods, Tata and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NUGENT—August 11, at 13, Elm Park Gardens, London, the wife of John Nugent, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PETEANI—DE MEJO—August 10, at St. Anthony's Church, Trieste, Austria, Henry Peteani, to Ida, daughter of the late Anthony De Mejo, Esqr., of Trieste.

DEATH.

FULTON—July 14, at his residence, Christ Church, New Zealand, Lieutenant-General J Fulton, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged 71 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

THOSE who pray every Sabbath that Providence may send us peace in our time will experience a certain consolation and sense of relief in the contradiction of some at least of the more alarming warlike reports, from London and South Africa, rife during the last few days. It appears that Sir Redvers Buller, who has been selected to take the command of the troops in South Africa, will not start for the Cape on Saturday. The reports regarding the despatch of additional regiments are declared to be quite unfounded. So far well. But the summoning of a meeting of the Cabinet Council for Friday next appears to stand, and it is ominous that Mr. Chamberlain has returned hurriedly to London from Birmingham, and has held a conference of all the heads of his department. There is a disposition to regard the withdrawal by the Transvaal Government of the offer of a five-years' franchise on condition that the internal affairs of the Republic should not again be interfered with, and that the endeavours recently made to modify the London Convention of 1884 should be abandoned, as a defiance and a challenge to war on the part of President Kruger. The offer was conditional, and, the conditions being rejected peremptorily, the proposal of course falls to the ground. The seven-years' franchise, which the 'Raad has voted, was accepted as a basis of negotiation, subject to a report by experts that the franchise in question would confer an immediate and substantial enfranchisement of the Uitlanders. The suggestion of the Transvaalers that there should be a new Conference at the Cape, to discuss all matters with a view to a satisfactory solution, appears to have been accepted: at all events we have not heard that it has been rejected. Negotiations have not been broken off, and the sanguine might still hope that war will be averted.

But, bearing in mind that every concession made or offered by the Government of Pretoria has, so to say, been successfully countered by the Colonial Secretary, by new demands and calculated provocations, we see little reason to believe that negotiations will stave off war. The proposal that the Uitlanders should be given the franchise, so that these interesting people should be enabled to take their own part and the Imperial Government need no longer have the trouble of looking after their interests, was sprung upon the Transvaal Government, and the world at large, quite suddenly. President Kruger declared that what Sir Alfred Milner asked him to do was to hand over the whole control of the Republic to his enemies. When, at the instance of Mr. Schreiner and other leaders of the Dutch party, Mr. Kruger made large concessions and proposed a seven-years' franchise, Mr. Chamberlain declared on the platform and in Parliament, and in the most unconciliatory language he could find, that it was not a question of securing the franchise for the Uitlanders, but of our predominance, and of our position in South Africa. He denounced the Republic in unmeasured terms, affirming that it poisoned the whole atmosphere of South Africa. The real intention was disclosed by Mr. Cecil Rhodes when he declared, in a large meeting of his supporters, that the two Republics must disappear so that there will be no obstacle to the Confederation of South Africa. Taking these declarations into consideration, and bearing in mind that military preparations begun a year ago have advanced to such a point that war may be begun at any moment with 10,000 British troops, now within striking distance of the Republics, beside 10,000 well-armed police and volunteers, it is only the very trustful who can hope that these means of coercion will not be fully utilised. It cannot be reasonably supposed that President Kruger, or any man of his experience and tried judgment, would deliberately stake the future of the Republic on the result of a war in which the whole force of the British Empire can be brought to bear upon 30,000 half-drilled farmers. The disproportion of military strength is simply enormous, and that can never be absent from the thoughts of the Government at Pretoria, or of the leaders of the Dutch community at the Cape. But it is equally present to the mind of the Colonial Secretary. The High Commissioner was not unaware of it, and of all that it involves, when he urged that a sharp blow should be struck that would be a lesson to all concerned. Sir William Butler, who, when acting High Commissioner, reported that there was no necessity for war and that every necessary reform could be obtained by negotiation, has been removed from his command at the Cape, and replaced by an old African campaigner, who doubtless sets little store on diplomacy. It is all very well for poets to declare in melodious verse that peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war. But such victories are not fruitful in promotions; decorations set out in the *Gazette*; and names mentioned in despatches. All the influences that make for war are as much in the ascendant just at present in London as in the encampments of the British troops *echeloned* along the Transvaal frontier.

But, after making due acknowledgment to the strength of the military feeling making for war, and having fully recognised that the balance of military strength is indisputably on the side of the Empire and against the farmers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, there are considerations that justify Mr. Asquith's declaration that war in South Africa would be a calamity for civilisation, and a reproach to statesmanship. If there be only thirty thousand armed Boers to be encountered in the field, there are fully sixty thousand men of Dutch race who will feel the deepest sympathy for their own kith and kin, and will give them strenuous moral support. Under circumstances that may easily arise, they may even go further, and the Imperial troops may have to face a racial war with the whole Dutch population. The difficulties involved in such a struggle would be in no degree diminished by the presence of a considerable English community scattered throughout that vast territory and outnumbered by the Dutch by more than three to one. The protection of the minority would be a very serious matter indeed, if all South Africa were in a blaze, with six millions of war-like natives looking on and deeply interested in the progress of the struggle. Mr. Bryden in the *Fortnightly Review* gives the statistics of the fighting adults of the two white races, from which it appears that in Cape Colony there are 17,000 British and 50,000 Dutch; in Natal 6,000 and 1,500, respectively, the proportions being reversed; as is also the case in Rhodesia, where the British number 2,000 and the Dutch 300. In British Bechuanaland there is an equilibrium: five hundred fighting units of either race. In the Transvaal the British are put at the surprisingly low figure of 3,000, while the Dutch are 22,000. From what we have been told lately of the superior numbers of the Uitlanders, we should have expected their fighting adults to even exceed the Boers in number. But due allowances must be made for exaggeration in such matters, and also for the fact that large numbers of the Uitlanders are not British at all. In the Free State the fighting British are a modest thousand: the fighting Dutch 18,000. The fighting adults of British race aggregate 29,500; the Dutch 92,300. The disparity is very considerable. If we add to the British fighting units the 10,000 Imperial troops now in South Africa, the disparity is only diminished: it by no means disappears. We can well understand, in view of these figures, how the military authorities placed the number of Imperial forces that may be required to bring war to a speedy issue at 50,000 men. If the exasperation of the Dutch in Cape Colony at what appears to them to be a wanton and unprovoked aggression on their kinsmen in the Republics,—a renewal of the Jameson Raid on a colossal scale—should impel any considerable number of them to take the field, the resulting struggle may not be over in three weeks, or even in three months. It is easy to say that the fear of having fire and sword carried into their own homesteads will deter them from taking such a desperate course. But the British minority spread over Cape Colony would, in such case, be in a position of extreme peril, and their protection would add seriously to the anxieties of the British Commander-in-Chief. The temptation to both sides to employ native levies might be too strong to be resisted. Indeed it might well be that the Matabele, the Moshanas, the Zulus, and the Kaffirs, might not wait to be asked to take a hand in the game, but strike in at their own convenience.

A PARAGRAPH from the *Pioneer* has recently gone the rounds of the Anglo-Indian papers announcing that the Government of India had refused the request of the P. M. O., Punjab Command, for some more clerks in his office, and pointing out, as if it were something new, that instructions were added that "efforts be made to reduce correspondence, decentralize work, and improve office processes." A correspondent, however, writes that the words quoted belong to one of those stereotyped expressions which have been used for decades in the Government of India's Secretariat. It is the kind of thing clerks hunt up for the benefit of one generation of assistant secretaries and "unpaid" military attaches after another, from the letters signed by their predecessors, for the adornment of cases like the present, where something that costs money has been asked for which similarly-situated offices manage to do without. If A. and B. and C., for example, do with fifteen clerks each, and D., with no bigger charge, asks for twenty, the Secretariat baboo of ten years ago would have drafted a refusal coupled with the recommendation that "efforts be made to reduce correspondence, decentralise work, and improve office processes," as infallibly as he would to-day. As infallibly his draft would have been accepted, after his superior had dotted the i's and crossed the t's, and, if he happened to hail from another part of the British Empire than his predecessor, perhaps changed the position of the verb in the sentence, just to show the office how much better he knew the English language. So does history repeat itself, for great and labour-saving is dustoor and it shall prevail. Hence, too, the groans one hears over the changes Lord Curzon has really introduced, and the frequency with which men whose work has hitherto been done for them by their subordinates are found to complain of increased instead of lightened toil.

IN the excitement which has been created by the discoveries of gold in South Africa, Klondyke, and West Australia, the mineral wealth of India has been overlooked, although the researches of the Geological Survey of India prove that the Indian Empire is rich in mineral resources. These are being gradually developed, the progress of recent date being noticeable; though the areas which have been tapped are only a fractional part of the vast deposits which exist. There is little doubt that gold-mining in India is bound to take a more prominent place than it has hitherto done, and that next to agriculture it will perhaps come to be the chief industry of the country. With the development of its mineral resources, there will of necessity be a demand for skilled labour, and, just as the growth of railways has created a market for a large staff of highly-trained civil engineers, it is but reasonable to expect that a wide field will be opened out for the mining expert. Owing to the great demand for qualified men by other mining countries, the supply is not sufficient to meet requirements, for it is to England we have to look for our mining engineers. European supervision is required in every department of mining. On the Kolar Gold Fields, in Mysore, thirteen companies are at work on about eight square miles of ground, and there a staff of 540 Europeans are employed to supervise 60,000 coolies. On the geological map enormous tracts of country in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and Burma are marked out as gold-bearing, while there are other vast areas which contain iron, copper, coal, lead, tin, salt, and oil. The mining operations in India are only in their earliest infancy, but last year they provided employment for 263,000 persons, who produced minerals of the value of 420 lakhs of rupees. The production of coal last year was 4,063,000 tons, whereas ten years back the output was only 1,564,000. Gold is being mined in Mysore, and precious metal to the extent of 222 lakhs was brought up. The Burma oil wells yielded 19 million gallons, and 66,000 tons of rock salt were extracted from the Punjab, while rubies of the value of eight lakhs were obtained from the gem lands of Mogok.

THE triennial report on vaccination in Burma deals with the period ending March 1899, and the statistics given show that there has been a general increase throughout the province, both in the number of operations performed and in the outturn of work of the vaccinating staff. This is mainly attributable to the augmentation of the staff and to the introduction of the Vaccination Act into additional municipal towns. There was a severe epidemic of small-pox in Rangoon and neighbourhood at the end of 1898 and the beginning of 1899, and during this interval there was a marked increase in the number of operations. An unsatisfactory feature in the report is that in the majority of districts infant vaccination does not nearly keep pace with the birth-rate, and that the number of infants protected is not even one-half of the number who survive their first year. In certain delta districts, notably Mergui, Bassein, and Myaungmya, the ratio of unprotected infants is over 80 per cent. of the total number. No explanation has been offered of these figures, which are so unsatisfactory as to justify the assumption that the Civil Surgeons of these districts take too little personal interest in this subject. Two headmen in the Myaungmya district have been especially commended for their efforts to popularize vaccination within their jurisdictions. It is to be hoped that their example will be followed in other parts of these districts.

A CONCERT was given in the Town Hall last evening in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. A fuller report will appear in to-morrow's paper.

AT the meeting of the University Senate, yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of the Rev. H. Kemp to establish the "Degree of Licentiate of Agriculture" and do away with the "Diploma in Agriculture."

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Bheema Bhagoo was convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Malloo Soobhana with a knife on the 9th August last, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Crowe, the presiding judge, to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

MISS MURPHY, a European nurse on plague duty, in Belgaum Civil Hospital, died on Tuesday morning of plague, after being ill for five days. She was buried the same evening with military honours. The General and his Staff and the Officers of the station attended the funeral in recognition of the worth of one who had so disinterestedly sacrificed her life for the plague-stricken poor of Belgaum City. The unfortunate lady was for many months engaged on plague work in Bombay.

THE Sirdars of the Deccan have elected Shrimant Narrain Rao Govind, alias Baba Sahib Gorpade, chief of Ichalkurunjee, to represent them in the Bombay Legislative Council.

A BOGEY competition in connection with the Poona Gymkhana Golf Club was held on Saturday afternoon when fifteen players entered. The Rev. P. Horne and Captain Walker tied, being one up. Mr. L. Napier was all even, and Mr. J. Tate one down.

AT a meeting of the principal tradesmen at Dhulia it was resolved to open a grain-shop and collect subscriptions as a safeguard against any loss caused by selling corn at a cheaper rate to the poor on account of the impending famine and consequent rise in the prices of grain.

THE new organ at Christ Church, Simla, is now in course of erection, and is expected to be completed by the end of september, when the harmonium which now squeaks an accompaniment to the hymns will, it is hoped, at last disappear for good. Meanwhile a grand concert at the Town Hall is being arranged to pay off the debt upon the organ. The date for the opening recital in the Church has not yet been fixed.

The following note has been written by Lady Curzon in the visitors' book at the Mayo Orphanage, Simla:—"The admirable organization of the school and the method with which it is conducted have greatly pleased me, also the thoroughly practical education given to the girls, and their evident interest and pleasure in their work. I have expressed my great satisfaction in all I have seen to Miss Griffith.—Mary Victoria Curzon."

Bishop Weldon preaches at Christ Church, Simla, on Sundays 1st, 8th and 15th October. He also delivers an address at a missionary meeting to be held at the Town Hall in the same station on 6th October, when Mr. Fraser, Home Secretary, and Dr. Martyn-Clark, of Amritsar, will also speak. It is not yet announced what arrangements are to be made to meet the rush there will be for seats in the Church on the Sundays designated. It is understood, however, that the arrangement suggested by a lay correspondent will not be adopted, viz, to give preference to those who have been to Church fewest times during the past season.

The Rev. E. T. Pegg has expressed his thanks to the congregation of Christ Church, Simla, who have presented him with a "clerical outfit" and M. A. hood in acknowledgment of his help with the services during the past season. He has written to the Chaplain, "I really felt that mine was the favour and privilege in being allowed to minister, even for a short time, to such a congregation, and therefore I appreciate and value your present all the more, and that, too, not only for its own sake, but also for the kindly feeling of which I am sure it is the outward expression."

THE Committee of the Colombo Golf Club has decided to throw the Ridgeway Links open to lady-golfers every Monday afternoon. A sub-committee has been appointed to consider ways and means of raising money sufficient to complete the extension of the Links, and to build a suitable Club House.

LETTERS from home tell us, says the "Pioneer," that Prince Ranjitsinhji continues to be quite in earnest about his scheme for bringing out a cricket team during the forthcoming cold weather. Among those whom, by last accounts, he had invited to join him were: Messrs. A. C. Maclaren, C. L. Townsend N. F. Druce, A. E. Stoddart, A. Priestley, C. B. Fry, J. R. Mason. and T. L. Taylor—a combination which rather suggests preparations for another anti-Australian contest than for the moderate kind of resistance that the visitors will encounter in India. Fortunately for Indian cricketers and the chances of any thing like equal play, it does not follow that all who are asked will come. In fact Mr. Townsend, we are told, had already declined the offer.

THE new contract for the carriage of ocean mails has been ratified by the Cape Assembly. On Sept. 1 next the cable tariff between England and all stations in South Africa, including places in the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, will be reduced to 4s. per word.

To James Brown, a Dargai hero, the crew of the fishing smack "Diadem," which was driven ashore at Fraserburgh on Wednesday night, owe their lives. Brown swam out to the vessel, and, communication having thus been established, the smack was pulled ashore and the crew landed.

MR. EWAN, a Calcutta jute Broker, who pushed Babu Chunder Banerjee, a dealer, out of his private office was summoned for assault. He was declared by the Presidency Magistrate to be justified, as the prosecutor should have left when requested. The case was dismissed.

THE inquiry into the cause of the explosion on board the torpedo-destroyer Bullfinch, by which eleven men lost their lives, was concluded at the Haslar Hospital on August 17. The jury expressed sympathy with the relatives of the killed and injured, placed on record their appreciation of the promptitude with which Lieut.-Commander Dineley acted when the accident occurred, and their admiration of the splendid heroism displayed by Mr. Tyacke, concluding by recommending that a surgeon should be carried on trial trips.

THE Clan Lindsay Society, of which the Earl of Crawford is Chieftain, and Lord Balcarres, the Earl of Lindsay, Viscount Garnock, Lord Wantage, and other well-known Lindsays are members, will hold their clan gathering and outing at Edzell Castle, the old home of the Lindsays, on the Braes of Angus on September 15 and 16, when it is expected that there will be a large gathering of those of the name. The society's membership is not only open to those of name of Lindsay, however spelt, but also to those whose mothers bore that name before marriage.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:—I announced last winter that Sir Stafford Northcote would not seek re-election for Exeter. The idea then was that he would seek an appointment under Government in one of the colonies. It was understood, indeed, that such a position had been virtually promised to him. I now hear that a vacancy may occur in the representation of Exeter even sooner than was expected. Nothing has been most definitely settled, but the opinion is that Sir Stafford Northcote will be offered the Governorship of Bombay which Lord Sandhurst vacates at the end of the year.

THE Press Association learns that on the 27th of last month Mrs. Langtry was married at Jersey to Mr. Hugo Gerald de Bathe, son and heir of General Sir Henry de Bathe, Bart. The ceremony was quite private, the only person present besides the principals and officials being the daughter of the bride, Miss Jeanne Langtry. No public announcement was made of the marriage, the news of which has only just leaked out in London. It will not interfere with Mrs. Langtry's theatrical engagements, which, as she stated on being seen on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre the other morning, she is, and always has been, anxious to fulfil.

PARTCULARS have been received in Cheltenham of an accident which befell General Russell, M.P., in Scotland. He was returning to his house at Inverness from an expedition to Loch Ness, in a wagonette accompanied by Mrs. Russell, two children, and the governess. When alongside the Caledonian Canal the horses shied, and the wagonette was overturned. Mrs. Russell was badly bruised and cut about the face, and the General was also cut about the head, but the others escaped with a severe shaking. The horses were unhurt, but the carriage was almost destroyed through being dragged a considerable distance. General and Mrs. Russell are progressing favourably.

THE debate on the second reading of the Rhine-Elbe Canal Bill was concluded on Aug. 17, and resulted in a defeat for the Government. The first two paragraphs of the Bill authorising the construction of a canal from Dortmund to the Rhine and the improvement of the recently opened Dortmund-Ems Canal were rejected by 212 votes to 209. The majority of 212 was composed of Conservatives, Free Conservatives, and some Silesian members of the Centre or Clerical Party. The minority of 209 which voted in favour of the paragraphs contained the bulk of the Centre party, and practically all the National Liberals and Radicals. The third paragraph, which authorised the construction of a "Mittelland" Canal from Bevergern to the Elbe, did not receive the support of the Centre, and was rejected by 228 votes to 126. Some of the other paragraphs were accepted by the House, so that there will be a debate on the third reading, and the whole question is thus still left unsettled.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for a route march of the 1st battalion Gordon Highlanders through Aberdeenshire. The battalion, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Downham, will take train from Edinburgh to Stonehaven on September 11, and march up Deeside to Balmoral, which will be reached on the 16th. The men will stay there over Sunday, and on Monday the Queen will present them with a new colour. From Ballater they will proceed north-east through the county to Parkhill, returning to Edinburgh by train on the 30th. The number on the march will be twelve officers and 300 non-commissioned officers and men, including band and pipers. Sir Alexander Baird intends to give a ball at Urie in honour of the officers of the battalion on September 11, when the battalion will have arrived at Stonehaven. A similar compliment is to be paid to the regiment in Aberdeen on September 28 by the Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G., and the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county. At this function it is expected that about 500 guests will be present.

THE report of the Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to inquire into the working of the intermediate system of education in Ireland, with a view to its improvement, has just been issued. The principal recommendations of the Commissioners are that a separate examination should be held for students who have passed, but are desirous of competing for honours and exhibitions. Two distinct syllabuses should be prescribed, the grammar school course, and the modern course, in either of which a student may present himself for examination. There should be a system of inspection or *viva-voce* examination in those subjects where an accurate test of efficiency is not obtained from a written examination. Each of the intermediate schools should be given a yearly grant, not upon the general results of the examination in one year, but upon the average results of the three years immediately preceding the examination; and public general—not competitive—examinations should be retained as the basis of the calculation of this school grant.

AN amusing story about the Kaiser comes to the "Christian World" from Berlin. It is well known that his Majesty during his annual trip on board the Hohenzollern to the Norwegian fiords is in the habit of conducting divine service every Sunday morning. He usually reads a short liturgy and follows the prayers with a sermon, not of his own composition, but from the collection of some well-known German divine. During his recent trip the officers of the Hohenzollern noticed that a sailor during divine service, either overcome by the heat or from some other cause, had fallen fast asleep. Their consternation was great and they were relieved when the imperial sermon came to an end and the sailor wakened with a start. After the service the captain called the sailor before him, gave him a sound rating and sentenced him to two days' arrest. Now it happens that on Sunday afternoons on board the Hohenzollern it is the Kaiser's custom to hear the captain's report of the events of the preceding week. If any sailor has distinguished himself the Kaiser shakes hands with him or says a few kindly words; if a sailor has been punished the Kaiser hears the details. The captain reported the incident of the sleeping sailor and the punishment inflicted on him. "Was he on the watch the night before?" asked the Kaiser. "He was, your Majesty." "Then let the poor devil off. Besides, it wasn't much of a sermon anyhow."

MANY persons will be interested, now that the name of Dreyfus is upon all tongues, to learn the curious origin of this surname, which is so widely extended among the Jews of France, Germany and Switzerland. It arose in Elsass in the form of "Trevus." Its present form is due to a strange popular misunderstanding. In the year 1555, when the persecution of the Jews took a new start in nearly all the States of Germany, the Elector Palatine, Johann II., and his neighbour the Archbishop-Elector Johann of Trier, agreed to expel all the Jews from their dominions. The Jewish fugitives from Trier sought a new home, for the most part, in Elsass. The Jews of that time, faithful to their ancient customs, had not adopted the use of hereditary surnames, which had been common among their Christian neighbours in Germany for more than two centuries. Hence the municipal and communal authorities throughout Elsass entered the names of one and all the Hebrew immigrants as "Treviranus" that is "The man from Trie," the Latin Treviri). The "T" of the official scribe was altered in the popular dialect to the hard "D" and the official abbreviation "Trevus" in the local registers became "Dreyfus." Thus every Jewish exile from Trier had to accept, *nolens volens*, the surname of Dreyfus. There is no ground whatever for the various ingenious and fanciful derivations of the name from "Three Foot" (Drei Fuss) Tripod.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ST. LEGER.

FAVOURITE WINS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger :—

Flying Fox	1
Caiman	2
Scintillant	3

The race was run in a thunder storm.

The betting at the start was 2 to 7 on Flying Fox; 4 to 1 against Caiman ; 30 to 1 against Scintillant ; and 50 to 1 against Victoria May, Scopos and Dominic II.

Six horses started and passed the post in the above order.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DENIAL REGARDING SIR REDVERS BULLER.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The report that General Sir Redvers Buller had been selected to command the forces in South Africa, and also the reports regarding the despatch of fresh regiments to the Cape, which have been current, to-day are declared to be unfounded.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The denial regarding General Sir Redvers Buller only referred to the statement in the "Saturday Review" that he was to sail this week for the Cape, and not to the statement that he had been appointed to command the forces in South Africa.

CABINET COUNCIL SUMMONED.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet in London on Friday.

Lord Salisbury arrived in town to-day.

THE DREYFUS COURT MARTIAL.

APPEAL TO THE KAISER AND KING HUMBERT.

RENNES, SEPT, 6.

At the request of the defence in the Dreyfus case the Court has summoned Col. Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi.

Maitre Labori has telegraphed to the Emperor William and King Humbert appealing to them to permit these gentlemen to give evidence.

THE COURT REFUSES M. LABORI'S APPLICATION.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Court at Rennes has refused to grant the application of Maitre Labori that the foreign Powers should be asked to furnish the documents mentioned in the *bordereau.*

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

Tenders will be received up to the 13th instant for two millions sterling of India Bills repayable in six or twelve months, replacing a like amount payable on the 16th instant.

The Bills will be issued in amounts of one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand pounds.

RAIN IN THE FAMINE AREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

To-day's telegrams record a very welcome change in the famine area, the skies being clouded and showers are reported in Gujarat and Rajputana, Ajmere also getting nearly half an inch. Pressure also is more favourable for showers in South Punjab, while the Central Provinces and the Deccan have had rain.

FAILURE OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE KHYBER.

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The water supply in the Khyber is beginning to run low, owing to the exceptional drought. Jamrud supply has failed entirely and the garrison have to send to Kachagarhi for water, while at Lundi Kotal also water is unusually scarce.

YESTERDAY'S DISTRIBUTION OF SHOWERS IN INDIA.

Showers continue over Peninsular India, Amraoti and Bellary to-day had nearly two inches each ; Mysore and Bijapur one inch each ; Lahore, Sialkote, and the West Punjab smaller showers ; but Kathiawar, Rajputana, and the East Punjab received practically nothing.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS.

The official list of business for Friday's Council, published to-day, comprises the postponement of the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Foreign Press Messages Copyright Bill ; the passing of the Central Provinces Tenancy Bill ; and the introduction of a Bill to amend the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Acts.

QUETTA HORSE FAIR.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT NOTES.

The Annual Quetta Fair, which is the principal market for horses from beyond the frontier, will be moved this year to Bostan on the Chaman Railway owing to the prevalence of glanders about Quetta.

Progress is being made with the Abbotabad Stud Depot, which will be a great centre for horse breeding operations in the Punjab, and is expected to be opened next year.

The outbreak of glanders on the Kashmir Road is now confined to a single locality, and is in a fair way to being completely stamped out.

Among the arrivals in Simla are General Harvey, I. M. S., and Colonel Queripel, C. V. D.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Lyster, Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, is appointed Brigadier-General, Deesa ; Colonel Penton, A. A. G., Bombay Command, becoming Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad.

Major Bowes, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating Station Staff Officer, Rawalpindi, is likely to go to Bombay Command as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Major Bethune.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The construction of the extension of the Jodhpore-Bickaneer Railway from Bickaneer to Bhamuda has been sanctioned.

NEW REGIMENTAL LINES IN BOMBAY.

The Government of India have sanctioned the acquisition of land which is required in connection with lines at Vakola for the native infantry regiment which is to be moved thither from the Bori Bunder Lines, Bombay.

SEPOYS DECORATIONS.

It has been decided that the sepoys serving in Africa, who may be awarded the Order of Merit, will receive the pay of the Order at a rate appropriate to the rank they held in Africa on the date when the decoration was won.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

RANGOON, SEPT. 6.

The Government of India have telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor requesting that copies of the proceedings in Private Thorpe's case, which concluded yesterday, be forwarded.

DEATH OF MR. G. E. L. DAWSON, A SMALL "RAILWAY-KING" IN BURMA.

The death took place to-day, at Mandalay, of Mr. G. E. L. Dawson, the oldest Advocate in Burma. He had not practised for many years, his time being fully occupied with numerous commercial enterprises. He was the proprietor of the Thaton Railway and of the flotilla passenger launches at work on the Salween River between Moulmein and Thaton and on the rivers around Akyab.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

EUROPEAN PATIENTS DOING WELL.

POONA, SEPT. 6.

There were 125 cases and 122 deaths recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 132 : in Raviwar 19 cases, 8 deaths ; in Shanwar 13 cases, 8 deaths ; in Kasba 16 cases, 18 deaths ; in Somwar 9 cases, 13 deaths ; in Sadasiv 8, in Raste and in Ganesh 7 cases each ; in the Cantonment 13 cases, 7 deaths ; in the suburban area 3 cases, 1 death ; in the district 116 cases, 74 deaths ; in Kondwe 12 cases ; in Banere 29 cases, 29 deaths ; in Pond 13 cases ; in Yerrowda Jail 1 case, 1 death ; and in Coni 6 cases.

437 persons was discharged as cured from the General Plague Hospital during the last month. The plague patients in the Sassoon Hospital Plague Ward are doing well ; there are at present Major Welman, Lieutenant Macleod, Mr. Wyatt, and Miss Rosie Alvers.

TRIAL OF A NATIVE STATE OFFICIAL.

RAJKOT, SEPT. 6.

The case against the Vahivatdar, Hemchand, was resumed to-day before Mr. Meraji, First Class Magistrate, Gondal. The Public Prosecutor said that the evidence established a *prima facie* case against the accused, and that he must be committed to the Sessions. Mr. F, Pestonji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, in the course of his address on behalf of the accused, said that there were nine grave charges, and, though a large number of witnesses had been examined, there was not a scrap of evidence to connect the accused with any of them ; that much of the evidence was irrelevant to the questions at issue and positively worthless ; that the prosecution had made capital out of certain irregularities on the part of the accused, but they were only clerical errors, and constituted no offence under the Penal Code. The witness, who deposed to having seen the accused with the Khata Book, suggested that he was tampering with it. Counsel characterised this witness as an unscrupulous liar ; and that he was one of those handy witnesses whom a merciful providence seems to have created to supply the missing link in the chain of evidence against an accused person. The case was one of evidence manufactured by the police. The Fauzdar's conduct was suspicious : he kept the books in his possession for 24 hours, and there was no guarantee that he might not have tampered with them. He acted with criminal neglect of his duties : as a witness had even complained of police illtreatment, and the prosecution had refrained from examining him. This was a ridiculous prosecution and Counsel asked the Court to discharge the accused.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

PORTSAID, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this evening.

NAPLES, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 1-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

THE CHARGE OF INCITING TO DACOITY.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPTEMBER, 5.

THE case against Anant Vishnu Puranik was again taken up, to-day, before Mr. Sorabji Pudamji, Asst. Sessions Judge, Satara. Mr. P. N. Bhadkamkar, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. R. P. Karandikar, High Court Pleader, Mr. N. K. Agashe, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Dossabhoy Manekji, District Court Pleader, appeared for the defence.

Vithu Krishna Nikam said he had known the accused for 5 or 6 years. Witness was serving as a Naik at Kaladabi Gate. Three months ago accused came to him at Shahapur and said that he was observing an "anushthan" and that he was promised by the goddess the blessings of the Brahmani kingdom. Witness asked who would establish it and he replied that he would do it. He would do like Shivaji Maharaja. He then said he was going to Chikhali Vardhangad to collect Mangs for the purpose of committing depredations like Shivaji. Six months ago witness went to Shahapur to sell Ghayal. Puranik was sitting under a mango tree. He called witness to him and said he had gone there to see Govinda, a mang. He called Govinda, mang, out of his house and asked whether Tatya, mang, of Kari had come. He answered in the negative. The accused told Govinda to bring clothes and money from Fakirya who, the accused said, refused to return either. Govinda said it would be better for the accused himself to go.

Kasturchand, marwadi, said the accused had money-dealings with him. In the Jeshtha of Shahi 1820 (June 1898) he bought cloth from witness's shop. He came accompanied by somebody, who appeared to be a Mahomedan. Accused bought articles of apparel to the value of Rs. 75. He took away the articles on credit. On Asvin Vad 5 of 1820, Mr. Govind Mahadeo Patvardhan, pleader, gave witness the money on behalf of the accused. The witness had obtained a decree for Rs. 250 against the accused, and Mr. Patavardhan was engaged as a pleader for witness. Sakhu Kom Bala, a woman, deposed, "I remember the accused staying at my house in Chikhali 15 days. Fakirya, mang, used to come to him at intervals of 2 or 4 days, After a week I asked him why he stayed there and he said he had some business with the mangs." Ganapati Babasa, who made an attachment of accused's property at his abode, said that of 3 post-cards seized one was addressed to Anant Vinayak Limaye, and was dated 1st January 1899. Three cartridges and one shield were found in a box of firwood. The box was locked, and the key was taken from the mother of the accused. Narayan Govind gave similar evidence. Narayan bin Bapu, Police Patil of Chikhali, said the accused came to his village in last Shravan. He told witness he came from Satara and had business with Fakirya, mang, and Tatya, mang, of Kari. He was there a fortnight or so. Witness got to know that mangs had taken some clothes from him. Mr. Palmer came to the village 4 months afterwards and instituted a search among the houses of mangs. A rumal and two turbans and one Dhoti were found in Fakirya mang's house. Fakirya showed Mr. Palmer some paper, stating that he bought the articles at Satara, and so the clothes were returned to him.

Mr. Karandikar applied to the Court to ask the District Magistrate to produce the depositions of witnesses and the accused, and any proceedings he had held in connection with the present case. The application was granted.

The Court then adjourned till 1 p. m., tomorrow (the 6th of September 1899.)

A STRIKE, unique in the history of the Irish agrarian agitation, has taken place at Patrickswell, county Limerick. The Land and Labour Association recently formed in Munster, adopted, among points in its programme, a reduction of hours of daily labour, and in accordance with this resolution the labourers in the Patrickswell district—in which resides Lord Emly, who has espoused the men's cause—formulated a demand for the working day to be reduced by one hour. Several employers conceded the demand, but a few refused, with the result that the labourers struck work, and threaten a boycott of their late employers.

THE FIRST TAKING OF DELHI.

LECTURE BY MAJOR-GENERAL BERESFORD-LOVETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOVETT, C. B., C.S.I., R.E., last evening, delivered a lecture, before the members of the United Service Institute of India at Simla, entitled "Where and why did we first take Dehli." The taking of Dehli was the turning point in a series of most interesting military and political incidents of a century ago, which definitely secured for us the position of the Paramount Power in India. When Richard Colley Wellesley came out to India as Governor-General in 1798 he was pledged to maintain a pacific policy, but circumstances were too strong for him. He felt himself compelled to go to war or else see our rule pass into the hands of the French. One of his first acts was to disband a body of 14,000 native troops officered by Frenchmen in the service of the Subahdar of Haidarabad, next he attacked Tippu Sultan at Seringapatam, annexed the Nawab of Arcot's territories for treason, and ultimately determined to break up the Mahratta Confederacy. But his fears of a Mahratta combination against us were dissipated by a rupture between Holkar and Scindia for the possession of the person of the Peshwa. The latter was defeated at Poona, and fled to the protection of the English who undertook to restore him to his throne. Thus the war began. After the description of the conditions of military service in India a century ago, Major-General Beresford-Lovett proceeded to describe the campaign of General Lake.

OPENING OF THE WAR.

A force of 20,000 men, under Lieutenant-General Stuart, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, assembled at Harrihur on the Toongabudra River. A portion of this force, about 8,000 men, destined to occupy Puna, crossed this river on the 12th March, 1803. It was under command of Major-General Wellesley who had been selected, because he knew the country and was personally acquainted and on friendly terms with Mahratta Chiefs, through whose country the march of this detachment lay on its route to Puna. In the beginning of May the military situation was as follows :—Stevenson spread himself out as far as the Godaveri and held Puttan, deriving his supplies from Haidarabad. Wellesley was concentrated at Puna, but had outposts towards Stevenson. He still derived his supplies from the South for, although months before he had urged the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Duncan, to arrange to supply him, the moment he arrived at Puna *via* Panwell from Bombay, he was disappointed. The Bombay Government utterly failed to realize their responsibilities, and, after six months' experience of the Bombay administration, this is what General Wellesley says—"There are two parties throughout the Bombay establishment, and these are —the Civil and Military services ; and the latter are divided into two parties—those in the King's and those in the Company's service. The disputes of those parties are the sole business of every man under the Government of Bombay ; and they are maintained by the system of encouragement given to correspondence, and the perpetual references to individuals by Government. In short, I see clearly that nothing can succeed with those people as it ought, and I wish to God that I had nothing to do with them." How very different was the conspicuous aid afforded by the Government of Bombay, under the able administration of Sir Richard Temple, during the last Afghan War.

DELAYS AND NEGOCIATIONS.

The Government of India had expected that, on the restoration of the Peshwah, peace would ensue ; but the attitude of Scindia and the Bhonsla showed we might expect active opposition from these Chieftains, and possibly Holkar might join them. Months passed in fruitless negociation. Scindia insolently told Colonel Collins that, after consulting with the Bhonsla, then he should tell him whether it was to be Peace or War ! But it was not until General Wellesley received his full powers that these endless delays ceased. He then instructed Colonel Collins peremptorily to call upon Scindia to retire north of the Nerbudda and the Bhonsla on Nagpur or else to demand his passports. These two Chiefs with their armies were at Mulkapur. The Peace of Amiens terminated on the 12th May, 1803, the day before the Peshwah returned to Puna ; but this news was not known in India until 6th September ; in the interval there had arrived in June at Pondicherry a French ship to reinforce the garrison nominally ; but really conveying a picked body of French officers to aid Perron's brigades. They expected to reach Dehli overland from the Kuttuk Coast ; but Marquis Wellesley had had the foresight and the courage boldly to disregard the King's proclamation and the orders of the Foreign Office regarding the rendition of Pondicherry ; and these French officers on their arrival found themselves blockaded by land and sea, and practically prisoners of war. Early in August Collins left Scindia's camp at Jalgaun and active hostilities commenced. Colonel Murray was sent round to Surat to act with a force of 4,000 men against Scindia's Fort at Baroach in Gujerat. The Commander-in-Chief in Bengal was instructed to leave Cawnpore and advance on to the frontier opposite Koil, and Colonel Harcourt was entrusted with an expedition against the Bhonsla's territory on the Kuttuk Coast. General Wellesley advanced against Ahmednagar which he took on 12th August. I think it is marvellous this simultaneous advance of forces that were distributed so far apart, especially when we consider that there were no telegraphs in those days, and that it took 12 days from our Bengal frontier for a despatch to reach Calcutta ; from Puna, however, *via* Haidarabad the dak was more expeditious, a week or so sufficed. Meanwhile, on 7th August, Lake had left Cawnpore and mustered his forces on 13th at Aroul not far from Kanuj. He had 8,500 men and about 100,000 followers and 73 guns. Although Perron, discovering Scindia's treachery, had practically resolved to forsake his cause and had already entered into negociations with General Lake, he had nevertheless made certain dispositions of his forces, namely, at Alighar he had 3 000 infantry, at Dehli 14,000, and at Agra 11,000. Besides these, a force of 2,000 infantry was on its march from the South. He had also a force of 15,000 horse at Alighar, and his guns numbered over 515. Lake had a definite plan. The Governor-General urged him to concentrate a force between Agra and Koil and to advance a force from Etawah against Gwalior and also to advance against Saharanpur from Amroa. Lake's plan differed ; it was to advance on Alighar and attack Perron ; 2ndly, to move them on Dehli ; 3rdly not to attack Gwalior ; 4thly, to move on Saharanpur. This plan he carried out.

FALL OF ALIGHAR.

After engaging Perron's cavalry at Alighar and routing it, he attacked the very strong fort of Alighar, and by a happy "coup de main" succeeded in gaining possession of that fort. The political consequences of the fall of Alighar on the 4th September were immense. The news flew to Dehli, 74 miles distant, in less than two days and all the country round. General Wellesley, in the Deccan was apprised of it on 1st October, and Scindia and the Bhonsla must have known it then also ; but subsequent to their defeat at Assaye. It was known in Calcutta on the 15th September. Many wavering Chiefs now joined Lake, who at once marched direct on Dehli.

BEFORE DEHLI.

Lake had now with him but 4,500 of the 10,500 he had at Koil. Garrisons at Alighar and other posts and the large detachments above described reduced his force to that number. The details were—one brigade of three regiments of Cavalry, including the 29th Dragoons ; nine battalions of Infantry, including the 76th Foot, and about 40 guns. With this force he pushed on rapidly towards Dehli and crossed the Hind about 11 p.m., on 11th September, and encamped near the villages shewn on the map as Sudrpoor and Ghuri, which, I take it, are—the one, the village called Sudr ka Serai by Colonel Skinner, and the other, the Mud Fort, shewn in the plans of the battle of Dehli in Thorn's Narrative. The troops had commenced cooking their dinners after a march of 18 miles that began at 3 a.m. Whilst thus engaged, the enemy's cavalry outposts attacked ours, and Lake, perceiving he had to do with more then predatory horse, ordered out his cavalry. Meanwhile the 5,000 Hindustani Horse, that had attacked Shikohabad retired on to Dehli, being chased by Colonel McCan's cavalry brigade. Their leader, Fleury, had deserted them and come over to the English. At Dehli it was believed Perron had deserted Scindia's cause and the 18 trained battalions there elected Louis Bourquain as their Chief; but as he proposed to retreat to Hansi, they deposed him and chose Surwar Khan as their Commander. By his orders on the 9th, that is four days after the news of the fall of Alighar two brigades had crossed over the Jumna by the Patbarpur Ghat by the ferry boats. He and Louis Bourquain, who seems to have come to the front again as Commander, had by the 11th, 12 battalions and 5,000 cavalry, with 70 guns, occupying a slightly raised position extending between two swamps, having the village of Patbarpur in its right rear ; the ground in front of the position was overgrown with tall jungle grass.

THE BATTLE : LAKE'S PRETENDED RETIREMENT.

Lake rode out with his cavalry about two miles and then came under such a hot fire that he sent back to order the infantry to advance except guards and piquets and one battalion, which remained to guard camp and baggage. His cavalry and galloper guns in the meantime engaged the attention of the enemy whose fire caused numerous casualties, Lake having his horse shot under him. Owing to the swamps before mentioned, no turning movement was possible, and a frontal attack on the enemy that were as 4 to 1 and in an entrenched position would have been absurd. Lake, knowing the antecedents of Louis Bourquain, who had been at first a cook in Calcutta and then a pyrotechnist in Lucknow, and who was a vainglorious person, thought that by retiring he might be induced to quit his position. Accordingly Lake retired his cavalry to meet his advancing infantry. The enemy, conceiving this retirement meant that the English were beaten, now advanced with shouts of triumph, bringing their guns along with them. This they continued to do, the sight of the eight battalions of Infantry advancing in column of double companies not being perceived owing to the tall grass and the brigade of retiring cavalry. Then the cavalry trotted off from the centre of each regiment and passing through the intervals between the infantry column, formed up again to the right rear of the infantry, who now formed line and displayed themselves before the astonished enemy. In vain Bourquain brought his artillery into action ; it was now too late ; the Company Bahadur's infantry, encouraged by the example of the 76th (now the second battalion West Riding Regiment), marched steadily forward, without taking their firelocks from their shoulders, until within 100 yards of the new alignment of the enemy's guns. Then the charge was sounded, a volley was fired, and the troops rushed forward with the bayonet, the gallant old Commander-in-Chief leading the men on. The effect of this charge was that the enemy abandoned their new and imperfect alignment and fled. The infantry line at once reformed column of companies to admit greater intervals, and the cavalry dashed through these intervals with their galloper guns and pursued the flying enemy ; and now as they reached the enemy's first position—the whole glorious panorama of the Imperial city, the minars of the Juma Musjid, the battlements of Selimghur and the city walls, the distant Kutub and Humayen's Tomb—rose up to view in the dusty haze. I fancy there must have been many a lusty cheer when that glorious spectacle burst into view. The enemy's cavalry bolted ; all the guns and tumbrils were captured ; the infantry were cut up or drowned in the Jumna. Our loss was nearly 500, being 1-9 of the force actually engaged ; but the enemy lost over 3,000 men. The cavalry pushed on to the Jumna, capturing a battery and dispersing two battalions that had been left as a reserve by Bourquain at the Dehli Ghat. I do not think this was where the railway bridge now spans the river ; but lower down near the Dehli Gate.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT AJMERE.

TREVOR TOWN HALL.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PERHAPS the name of Colonel G. H. Trevor, C. S. I., who retired from the post of Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in April 1895, will be familiar to many. Colonel Trevor came to Rajputana in November 1885 as Commissioner of the British District of Ajmere-Merwara and this post he held till April 1890, when he succeeded the late Colonel Walter, the founder of the well-known Walterkrit Rajputra Hitakarini Sabha, as Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara. His work during the ten years that he was connected with Rajputana was much appreciated, especially by the people of Ajmere where he held the post of Commissioner for five years. Naturally a desire was expressed about the time of his retirement that his services in Rajputana should be commemorated in a fitting manner, and, accordingly at a public meeting of the leading citizens of Ajmere in May 1895 it was resolved to erect a Hall to be called the Trevor Hall with a public library attached. A subscription list was started and a fund of over Rs. 22,000 was collected. Of this sum Rs. 12,350 were subscribed by the leading Native States in Rajputana and the rest by the Ajmere bankers and other friends of Colonel Trevor. For various reasons the work of erection could not be taken in hand immediately after the fund was collected. The site, which is a triangular piece of land in the vicinity of the Ajmere railway station and the Jubilee Clock Tower, and occupies a central position, was agreed on in March last. Plans had already been prepared by Colonel Jacob of Jeypore. The site having been approved of by the Chief Commissioner, the building was commenced by the Executive Engineer, Mr. T. St. G. Manners-Smith.

Mr. Martindale, the Chief Commissioner, laid the foundation stone of the Trevor Town Hall on Saturday evening, the 26th August. A large and representative company, consisting of the leading European and native residents of Ajmere, assembled to witness the ceremony and were accommodated under large *shamianas.* Among others there were present: Colonel Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Ajmere; Mr. Lang, District Magistrate; Colonel Collins, Commandant, Merwara Battalion, Colonel Loch, Principal, Mayo College; Colonel DeMullen, Civil Surgeon; Major Spilsbury, R. E., Superintending Engineer; Captain Younghusband, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk; Mr. T. St. G. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer; Lieutenant McConaghey, Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General; His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar ; Major Kettlewell; Mr. Bramley, District Superintendent of Police, Nawab Abdullakhan, Minister, Tonk; Munshi Damodarlal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade; Kazi Imamuddin, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner; Munshi Harnamdas, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade; Munshi Harsarup, Forest Officer; Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Soni, Seth Umedmal Lodha, Rai Bahadur Seth Sobhagmal Dhadha; Mr. Harris, Principal, Government College; Professors Thakur and Paonashkar; Munshi Allanurkhan, President, Dargah Commitee, &c.

The place looked gay with flags, plants and flower-pots admirably arranged about the approaches. Outside the railings there were thousands of natives assembled to witness the ceremony.

Dr. Husband gave a short history of the movement for the erection of the memorial hall. The plans of the building, he said, were prepared by Colonel Jacob, of Jeypore, to whom the committee desired to express their grateful thanks. Colonel Jacob's design was greatly admired, but it involved an expenditure which the committee were not prepared to face. Mr. Jocelyn, Superintending Engineer for Rajputana and Central India, offered to make such alterations in Colonel Jacob's plans as would bring them within the means of the Committee. Instead of two there is now only to be a single storey. Besides the main hall, which measures 58 by 30 feet with a clear height to the roof of 31 feet, there are offices for all the different departments of Municipal administration, with two reading-rooms in addition, each 18 by 16 feet. The ventilation and lighting of the large hall is provided by clerestory windows and also by a large sky-light in the centre of the roof. Not only will this hall be a most comfortable and suitable place of meeting for the Municipal Committee, but it will be available for lectures, and such entertainments and functions as the Committee may approve. The style adopted is Indo-Saracenic, and the details, as far as possible, are in keeping. The construction of the building is under the superintendence of Mr. Manners-Smith. The estimated cost is Rs. 34,000, leaving a sum of Rs. 12,000 to be made good by the Municipal committee. It was rather unfortunate that this charge on their funds fell at a time when great distress threatened them, but their resources of taxation were not yet exhausted, and, with these and the observance of strict economy in all departments, they hoped the present time of stress might be tided over.

Dr. Husband then presented to the Agent, Governor-General, a handsome case containing a silver trowel, a mallet and a level. Mr. G. K. Khandekar read the names of the subscribers to the Fund, after which Mr. Manners-Smith showed and explained to Mr. Martindale the plans of the building. Thereafter the Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by Colonel Ravenshaw, Mr. Manners-Smith and Dr Husband, descended the steps and laid the foundation stone, after putting into a cavity in the stone a small *kinkhab* bag containing current coins of Rajputana.

Mr. Martindale, having declared the stone well and truly laid, delivered an address, in the course of which he expressed the great pleasure he felt in assisting at a function which formed a well-deserved tribute to the memory and qualities of Colonel G. H. Trevor, who devoted his best energies and ten of the best years of his life to Rajputana in general and Ajmere in particular. The ceremony also marked, he believed, the commencement of a new era for the loyal and ancient city of Ajmere.

Proceeding, he said the city fathers would now be suitably housed. They would have an edifice worthy of thier city, themselves, and their debates and he implored them to make their debates worthy of the edifice. They would have a very useful as well as a very handsome hall. He hoped among its adornments to include Colonel Trevor's bust and portait which had found a temporary home at Abu, and to persuade Government to allow them to transfer a part at least of the Ajmere Government College Library to the new reading rooms.

In conclusion Mr. Martindale appealed to the generosity of the wealthy citizens, a perfect opening for whose liberality presented itself at that moment. Sixty thousand rupees were wanted to bring in drinking-water six miles from Pushkar to Ajmere. There was a union worthy their munificence." Wed the thrice-sacred waters of Holy Buddh Pushkara to the thirsty sons and daughters of Ajmere, and earn the applause of Government, the gratitude of the whole community, an approving conscience, and undying fame with posterity."

THE All-Ireland Committee of the Irish Financial Reform League have issued an important report, giving the full history of the movement up to June 30, and going with much detail into the failure of the Parliamentary Committee to raise the question on the Budget Debate. The report claims that by focussing public opinion on the question of finance, it has obtained Ireland's share of the agricultural grant, and the return of license duties, worth 5,000*l.* a year to the Dublin Corporation, besides other small concessions, showing that although these concessions in no way affect the main object of the movement, it has not been barren of practical results.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT GOA.

THE following quarantine regulations were published in the "Goa Government Gazette" of the 2nd instant.

1st. The only port in Goa open for the landing of passengers by sea from plague-infected places is Nova-Goa (Panjim). Such passengers will be subject to strict medical observation, ordinarily, for twenty-four hours, and to rigorous disinfection of baggage and other belongings, carried out at the observation station established at the fortress of Reis-Magos. In suspected cases a longer period of medical observation, and even quarantine of ten days, may be imposed. Exemption from this is granted to first class passengers of Shepherd's steamers, whose social position or the circumstance of their coming from uninfected places may be a guarantee for their free landing.

2nd. Both at the station of Reis-Magos and at that of Colem 3rd class passengers and 2nd class passengers, whom the medical officer may direct, coming from Poona or Belgaum, shall be subject to medical observation for 5 days or more so long as plague continues in those places to show its present virulence.

3rd.—Shepherd's steamers and all other vessels coming from infected or suspected ports will anchor at Reis-Magos, hoisting a yellow flag, until free "pratique" is granted by the inspecting officer.

4th. After the landing of passengers the awnings of the steamer will be renewed at the anchorage of Reis-Magos.

5th. Passenger landed at Reis-Magos are liable to pay at the Customs Station established there the amount of the landing fee and the sanitary imports.

6th. At the same station there will be a number of hired boats sufficient for the landing of passengers and baggage so as to prevent exhorbitant demands on the part of the boatmen.

7th. The Health Officer of the Ilhas will be in charge of the work of medical observation at the station of Reis-Magos and of inspecting vessels arriving, and for visits to the regular steamers will be paid Rupees 3 per day in addition to his sanctioned allowance.

8th. For better security all the sanitary arrangements at the port and anchorage of Reis-Magos shall be supervised by an officer of the Medical Department, selected monthly, without inconvenience to the work of the Medical School, who will be paid an allowance in accordance with article 30 of the Law of 28th May 1896.

9th. When necessary the Chief of the Health Department will appoint a doctor to be in exclusive charge of the treatment of patients detained at the post.

10th. The remaining dispositions of the resolutions of Government, Nos. 523 and 744, dated 3rd September and 29th November 1897, remain in force.

POLITICAL COMPLICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As in some quarters there is a disposition to doubt the possibility of an agreement between the European Powers, Russia, France, and Germany, I extract a para from the English letter, published in the *Pioneer* on the 28th ultimo, in reference to Mr. Brodrick's statement in the House of Commons :—"The statement was made just at the time when continental gossips were weaving speculations about the formation of a great European combination for the destruction of the Anglo-Saxon Power." I do not feel quite sure that this combination may not become a reality. Another letter in the *Pioneer* from a Russian Colonel states that the French are quite wrong in supposing that the Russian Government did not support them in their contention regarding Fashoda. It is not easy to move an army corps to Turkestan at a moment's notice, yet, although that country is in a state of profound peace, Russia has sent another army corps to that province. What is the inference? Simply to prevent us from moving troops from India. The Russians do not mean to fight at present ; but these troops are placed in Turkestan to show us that there is a large force near at hand that can give us trouble if we provoke her allies.

We shall learn, I fear, hereafter, to our cost, that the English Government has made a great mistake in quarrelling with the Sultan. The Arabic papers assert that he is most desirous of being on terms of friendship with England. This is evidenced by his concessions recently to Sir Ashmead Bartlett. He is, moreover, oppressed with the attentions of his friends—the Germans and the Russians. However, my object in addressing you was to direct attention to the news in the Arabic and Turkish papers, which does not appear to attract the attention of the English press, either in Egypt or India. I observe that the Sultan of Turkey has sent a large body of troops to Tripoli in Africa, whilst making earnest protests against the agreement entered into between France and England regarding the Hinterland of Tunis and Tripoli. He has given the Sheikh of Wadai the title of Governor "au nom de la Turquie." This man's name is Ibrahim Ibn Yusuf, who has recently succeeded his deceased father. The Sheikh of Bournou, who is also dignified with the title of Sultan, and the Chiefs of Bagirmee, Baratana, Chakka and Masilab have also again recognised the suzerainty of the Sultan at Constantinople and have invoked his protection to preserve their rights and territories.

Bournou is the most populous Mussalman nation in the Soudan Hinterland and contains six millions of inhabitants. The Sultan of Bournou has recently sent rich presents to the Sultan at Constantinople through His Excellency Hashim Bey, the Governor of Tripoli, in acknowledgment of the Porte's suzerainty. It is also pointed out that prayers are offered up every Wednesday in those territories for the Sultan of Constantinople.—Yours, etc.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Sept. 3.

ELECTRICITY IN BOMBAY.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, to-day, applications will be submitted from Messrs Turner, Hoare and Co.; Killick, Nixon and Co.; and Mr. J. B. Foster, for permission to establish a generating station and lay cables for the supply of electric light and power in the city. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company have asked for a general permit, Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co. apply in respect of the Fort District only, and Mr. Foster applies in respect of Malabar and Camballa Hills, and the localities adjoining Bellasis Road. The Municipal Commissioner has prepared a form of agreement which, it is proposed, should be adopted by any firm to whom the necessary permission may be given. In consideration of the concession, the company to whom it may be granted will be required to pay Rs. 200 per annum for every mile of ground under, along, or over which electric supply lines shall be laid, but for the first year the company will not be liable for any payment, and for the second year the amount will be at the rate of Rs. 100 per mile. The agreement shall be in force for 21 years, and at the end of that term, or if the company desire to dispose of their property before the expiration of the period, the Corporation shall have the option of the purchase of the undertaking at a fair market value. The agreement is made subject to any legislative enactment in regard to the control of the supply of electric power.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THANA.

THE Bombay Corporation at the meeting to-day will consider a resolution of the Thana Municipality requesting to be allowed to take the supply of water from the Tansa Main in case of scarcity at the Pokhran Tank. For want of sufficient rain the Thana Municipality's reservoir is not full and it is estimated that, without a wholly unprecedented rainfall during the next two or three months, the supply will, with the utmost economy, be exhausted in November, a result which would be disastrous to the town. It was proposed that the Thana Municipality be permitted to lay a 7-inch main to the town from the Tansa duct, and it was suggested that Thana should take up to 100,000 gallons daily from the end of November to the 15th July 1900. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay considers it desirable to afford Thana some temporary relief, and recommends that 85,000 gallons of water per day be allowed at the rate of 12 annas per 1000 gallons, the water to be given during the period mentioned only if the Pokhran Tank is not sufficiently replenished by the end of November.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

A MEETING of the Senate was held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, the Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

CONFERRING DEGREES *in absentia.*

The Vice-Chancellor having appointed the 6th of September, 1899, as a graduation day in accordance with Bye-law 36, p. 27, of the Bombay University Calendar for 1898-99, degrees were conferred on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, on certain students who had not been able to present themselves at the annual convocation meeting.

THE EXAMINATION REFORM SCHEME.

The Senate next considered a letter from Government on the subject of Examination Reform and of passing examinations by compartments.

As there was no proposition in connection with this subject the Senate passed on to the next item.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

On the motion of Mr. Principal M. Macmillan, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, it was resolved to appoint the Honorable Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice to the faculties of Arts and Law.

RAO BAHADUR KARAMSI DAMJI SCHOLARSHIP.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 6,000 in three and a half per cent. Governmet paper, from Mr. Vassanji Trikamji Mulji, for the foundation of a scholarship to be called "the Rao Bahadur Karamsi Damji Scholarship" of the value of Rs. 210, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. It was also proposed to adopt certain regulations in connection with the awarding of the scholarship, one of them being that it should be awarded annually to the candidate who passed the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks from among the Cutchi Lohana candidates, and failing a qualified Cutchi Lohana candidate the scholarship to be given to a qualified Cutchi Dassa Oswal Bania candidate.

Mr. Jamiatram N. Haridas seconded the proposition which was agreed to.

LADY REAY GOLD MEDAL.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad moved to omit the word "annually" from regulation of the regulations relating to the Lady Reay Gold Medal, and to insert instead the words "once in every three years." Mr Setalvad explained that originally a sum of Rs. 6,000 was offered for founding the Lady Reay Gold Medal, and out of this Rs. 1,000 were spent on getting dies made, and part of the interest going for the prize, only the sum of Rs. 80 per year was available for the medal. On reference to the master of the mint he told them that at least Rs. 170 would be necessary for the medal. In these circumstances the Syndicate tried to get an addition to the sum offered, from the donor, but unfortunately for the University they had failed to persuade the donor to add to his original gift. Nothing was therefore left to the Syndicate but to propose that the medal instead of being annual be made trennial.

Mr. Shivram Bhandarkar seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji thought that if the Syndicate had considered the matter further they might have made the medal biennial.

The Vice-Chancellor : I can assure you that we considered this matter at meeting after meeting, not once, twice or thrice, but oftener, and if the funds would have permitted us to recommend it the Syndicate would have done so.

Mr. Setalvad said that owing to the fall of interest on Government Security from 4 1-2 to 3 per cent there was a further reduction and they were now reduced to something like Rs. 60.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji : Oh ! then I have nothing further to say. It is a pity that the female Medical College should suffer.—The resolution was adopted.

SHORT ATTENDANCE AT COLLEGE.

Mr. Principal M. Macmillan proposed that, as recommended by the Syndicate, a special order be passed, excusing the short attendance during the last term of the students who were declared in March to have passed the last Matriculation Examination.

The Hon'ble Mr. Burke seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

AGRICULTURAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in the standards for passing the various examinations lately adopted by the Senate, and sanctioned by Government (vide pp. 413-414 of the Calendar for 1897-98), the following words be left out :—"F.Ag., S.Ag., and Diploma in Agriculture Examinations. To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-fourth of the full marks in each subject ; and (*b*) obtain one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent. in the Second Class" ; and the following inserted in their place :—"F.Ag., S. Ag., and L.Ag. Examinations (new rules). To pass the examination the candidate must (*a*) obtain one-fourth of the full marks in each subject, and (*b*) obtain 45 per cent. of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 75 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 60 per cent. in the Second Class. Diploma in Agriculture Examination (old rules). To pass the examination the candidate must (a) obtain one-fourth of the full marks in each subject, and (b) obtain one-third of the total marks obtainable. Those of the successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the total marks obtainable will be placed in the First Class, and those obtaining 45 per cent., in the Second Class."

Mr. Burke, in explaining briefly the origin of the proposition stated that in the interval between the Senate passing the resolutions, popularly known as the "resolutions of the examination reforms committee" and the Government sanctioning the same, the Syndicate considered and agreed with the suggestion of Government to raise the standard necessary to be obtained by successful students in the agricultural examinations in order to improve the status of these students. The Syndicate now asked the Senate to approve of that standard being so raised, and as the final examination under the old rules would be held for the last time in 1900 they had left the old standard in force for that examination.

Mr. Symonds seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Reverend Dr. D. Mackichan proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate, that "Elementary Mensuration" be added to the course prescribed for the University School Final Examination, and that Roscoe and Lunt's Chemistry" be prescribed as a text book in Chemistry instead of the present text book "Roscoe's Lessons in Elementary Chemistry" "Elementary Mensuration" by F. H. Stevens was proposed as a text book in Mensuration.

The Hon'ble Mr. Burke seconded the motion which was agreed to.

OLD DIPLOMATES IN AGRICULTURE.

Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in the case of the old diplomates in Agriculture, who wished to appear for the Previous Examination, the operation of Regulation 11 in Arts, page 44 of the Calendar, as regarded attendance, be suspended.

Mr. Godeb le seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE.

The Rev. H. Kemp proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate, that at pages 77-85 of the Calendar, the words "Diploma in Agriculture" wherever they occurred, be left out, and the words "Degree of Licentiate of Agriculture" inserted in their place ; and that in line 4 of Bye-law 38, page 27 of the Calendar, the words "Licentiate of Agriculture" be inserted before the words "Licentiate of Civil Engineering." The Rev. Kemp, in support of his proposition, urged the necessity of changing diploma into degree in view of the fact that the holders of diploma did not get high revenue appointments, the Government being of opinion that these men should have a better intellectual training than they possessed. The result of this policy of Government was that the study of agricultural sciences was neglected, and that too, to such a degree that in the year 1898 not a single candidate appeared in the examination for that diploma. The speaker thought that the Bombay University should follow the example of Edinburgh University in this matter and place agricultural science on the same footing as other branches of science. He was sure they would agree with him that it was more in harmony with the dignity of this University to establish a "degree of Licentiate of Agriculture" and thereby encourage aspirations which had a tendency to raise the standard of agricultural studies.

Mr. Principal Beale seconded the proposition.

Dr. Ma-ina said that all the arguments that had been placed before the Senate showed that it was high time that the diploma was changed into a degree. He could not, however, agree with the letter of the proposition because it meant that the Senate was going to add another to its list of misnomers. They had two instances in the L. C. E. and L.M.S. The University of Edinburgh called its degree that of Bachelor of Science in agriculture. He thought it would have been much better if the Syndicate had proposed that the diploma should be changed to Bachelor of Agriculture rather than call it the degree of licentiate. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the proposal be referred back to the Syndicate for revision.

Dr. Cama, in seconding the amendment, said the less the University had to do with diplomas and licences the better for its status and prestige.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, in supporting the motion, thought that before the word "licence" was taken out of the calendar the other faculties of medicine and engineering would have to move in the matter.

Principal Beale said that in the Scottish Universities they were acting equally in regard to engineering and agriculture; so that in this University as they had a licence in engineering they ought to have a licence in agriculture. The degree was necessary not only as an inducement to the students but because it would enable them to obtain the better class of appointments in after life.

Professor O. V. Muller said he should oppose most strenuously any degree of the nature of Bachelor or Master of Agriculture being conferred.

Dr. Mackichan said it was intended to give a degree but it was a question as to the name. Replying to Professor Muller he considered that a man who went through the curriculum set out and took the degree would have as highly trained a mind as the man who took the degree of Master of Arts (Hear, hear).

Mr. Setalvad also spoke and on the vote being taken ten voted for the amendment and 24 for the motion which was therefore carried.

COURSE FOR THE DEGREE IN AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Principal H. Beale next moved a series of propositions with the view of re-arranging the course for the Diploma (or Degree) in Agriculture as the subject of Mathematics had been excised from the course for the First Examination in Agriculture, on account of the Previous Examination having been made the Entrance Examination to the course for the Diploma (or Degree).

The Rev. H. Kemp seconded the propositions, which were carried.

WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke proposed, as recommended by the Syndicate, that the recognition in the Faculty of Arts granted to the Maratha College and the Collegiate Institution for the purposes of the Previous Examination be withdrawn, as they had ceased to educate up to the University standard.

Mr. Setalvad seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

This concluded the business before the Senate.

THE NECESSITY OF INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed upon the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra for his letter upon "Inoculation for Bombay," urging in the most forcible language the people of Bombay "to avail themselves of the only means of safety which science, through the genius of M. Haffkine, has placed within their reach."

It is known how readily the people of Damaun took to inoculation as the anti-plague remedy. As the most favourable results of the prophylactic inoculation obtained here have been cited on every occasion, the subject of inoculation has been threshed out—both in India and in Europe. The members of the Parsee community, who have borne complete immunity against plague, have been inoculated six times, and are ready to be inoculated, as often as the leaders of the community generously provide them with an expert inoculator, at the least sign of the approach of a fresh epidemic. It had, however, long been a mystery to them why their enlightened relatives and co-religionists, and other people in Bombay, had been backward in taking full benefit of the protection and obtaining the same immunity, they have enjoyed ever since the outbreak of the first epidemic.

Such mystery has now been solved by Dr. Bhalchandra's letter, which states "that in Bombay, as well as elsewhere, there is a considerable body of educated opinion set against inoculation." This also explains the unprecedentedly frightful plague mortality in Poona, where many valuable lives have been lost. Are not the doctors and the educated men who have given advice to the people against inoculation, without prescribing or possessing any other safe-guard against plague, responsible for this, and shall not they have to answer for it, if not here, to the Supreme Being and to the tribunal of conscience? It is high time, now that they have been made aware that millions of people from the civilized world are taking and are about to take the benefit of this preventive remedy, they should show their true repentance by avowing, in the same manner as they circulated their prejudices, the correction in their views. Humanity and the upbraidings of their consciences require that this avowal shall be promptly made, and a further loss of human lives saved.—Yours, &c.,

A VOICE FROM DAMAUN.

Damaun, Sept. 3.

PARSEE AND HINDU CRICKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with no small interest that the public have been watching the progress made by the Hindus during the last few years in the cricket field; and to all true lovers of the noble game, be they Europeans, Hindus, Parsees, or Mahomedans, the success achieved by the Hindus, in match after match this year, must have been a source of unmixed satisfaction. Looked at from whatever point of view the Hindoo team is not what it was a few years back. The latest additions to their ranks of such players as Baloo, Bhide, Banda, Telang, Bhandare, Modak (to name only a few) have made a really strong combination of the Hindus, quite worthy of holding their own against the "representative" Parsees, and, for the matter of that, the European Presidency Eleven. The time has now come when the Hindoos (Bombay, Kathiawar and Poona) should test their strength against the "combined" Parsees. All the Presidency Parsee players (with the exception of perhaps one or two) have played with the Hindus, as will be seen from the reports of the last three maches played by the Hindu Gymkhana with the Baronet, Elphinstone, and Independent C. Clubs; and the Parsees, it is expected, know by this time whether there is any stuff in the Hindus.

Many things have of late been said about the Parsees such as "The Parsees are afraid of playing the Hindus, lest, if they (Parsees) are beaten, they lose the good name they have won in times gone by." It is for the representative Parsees now to give a contradiction to such rumours by arranging a match with the combined Hindus, at as early a date as possible.

The Europeans, ever ready to appreciate merit wheresoever it is found (it is one of the characteristics of their race), will not be slow in meeting the Hindus in the field when they find them (Hindus) making a fair stand against their Parsee brethren.—Yours, etc.,

ONE INTERESTED IN CRICKET.

September 4.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Cricketers of all denominations have no doubt been following with close attention the correspondence in your recent issues as to the Hindu cricketers' doings during the past year or two. From their performances of late one cannot question their claim to be classed as one of the representative teams of the Presidency—a fact which my Parsee friends are evidently very averse to recognise. Last week there was some talk of a Parsee team being got up by Mr. Tata to meet our rising neighbours. This did not come off. The Independent Club, however, got up a team, which included Mistry, Mehta, D. Kanga, D. Daroovala, Colabavala, D. Dubash, P. Vakil, Raja, P. D. Kanga, Parakh, and J. Dubash (the Bombay Gymkhana Ground bowler). This combination is equal to any Mr. Tata could have got together—indeed it is as near a Parsee Representative Eleven as possible—and, after the attacks recently made on the Hindus from the Parsee camp, and by sentimental critics in one of their Gujarati dailies, what was the result on Sunday? The Parsees were again outplayed in all the departments, their formidable side putting up 105 runs, and the Hindus made 150 for four wickets!—one player alone making over 60!—and it was perhaps as well that a shower of rain came to the rescue. Sir, I am not a Hindu, and would be the first to expose Hindu pretensions if I considered these to be the result of temporary good fortune or of puffing, but on their present form I consider the Hindus fully capable of giving a few points to their Parsee neighbours; and the sooner the latter recognise and admit this fact the better. I know this is rather a delicate matter, but I would not have come out of a secure corner to add to my Parsee friends' discomfiture had not justice, both to Hindu and to Parsee cricket, constrained me to abandon my reserve. Allow me, Sir, to suggest, in conclusion, that the Parsees should arrange as many representative matches as they can with their much-decried neighbours, and get some benefit of first-class practice.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 4th. FAIR PLAY.

THE PERSONATION OF VOTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the many bitter bickerings, some of which the law, both civil and criminal, had to step in to pacify, in regard to the alleged impurity in the registration of votes at the election of members for the Corporation, I respectfully beg to suggest that all such men in the Municipal service as are likely to know the landlords or voters in their respective divisions may be made by the Commissioner to be present at the election mandap in order to be able to detect and put a stop to, as far as may be, the malpractice of false personation and fraudulent voting. In order to better enable these men to perform this little duty of identifying persons entitled to vote, the Commissioner might instruct them to try to know the voters, as far as possible, in time before the next general election comes off. Then, again, in every case in which the least doubt arises as to the identity of a voter, the candidate in whose favour the voter comes to record his vote, or one of the candidate's friends or assistants working at the mandap in his favour, should attest his identity. Failing all these, or in case nothing of all these be easy or practicable, then the doubted person should be asked to produce one or two of his last Municipal bills paid by him. These few but easy steps will, if not eradicate, at least mitigate to a remarkable degree the evil complained of, in the existence of which people do believe, whatever the truth may be.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, Sept. 4th.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE WORLD'S COPPER SUPPLIES.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

COTTON CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

IN some quarters there is a good deal of apprehension prevailing lest it should turn out that we are destined to have the awkward experience of a copper famine. This apprehension is partly based on the greatly increased demand for that metal, and the apparent difficulty of materially adding to the word's available supply. During the last thirty years the world's copper supply has increased five-fold. It was 82,120 tons in 1870, and in 1898 it amounted to 424,000 tons. The increase of demand has been due to many different causes, but mainly to the much larger consumption of the metal for electrical and shipping purposes. The range of prices has been extraordinarily wide. Within the last twelve years it has been as high as £80, and as low as £38 per ton. These great and often rapid fluctuations are very unsatisfactory, from the point of view of the consumer more especially, and it would be desirable to prevent them if possible. It is not, however, easy to do so. Copper is like silver and gold in this respect, that although the ascertained supplies are large, it is difficult to increase them at will, while a large part of the available supplies can only be worked with profit when the price is high. At the present time the price is high enough to admit of the working of many considerable stores of copper that could not be dealt with at what may be spoken of as more normal rates—namely, from £45 to £55 per ton. Some of the chief copper-producing companies have attained an industrial position of the first importance as dividend-paying concerns, and hence the search all over the world for new properties of a like character. It has even been proposed to reopen some of the old copper mines in Devon and Cornwall that had to be closed when the metal fell below £50 per ton. As for the Tharsis, the Calumet and Hecla, and other leading copper manufacturing concerns, their outlook is unique, not only for the present but for many years ahead. It is remarkable that considerably over one half of the total copper supply of the world should come from the United States. It would be reasonable to suppose that this metal, like most of the others, would be much more generally distributed in paying quantities. And so perhaps it is. But the virgin stores have not been tapped in many regions where it is to be presumed they may be found. Copper does not offer the same inducements to exploration in out of the way regions as gold does. At the moment no doubt, the value is high enough to provide satisfaction to the most sordid, but, unlike gold, which maintains a practically uniform value, copper would be certain to fall largely and rapidly on the discovery and working of, say, another Lake Superior region. Meanwhile, it is well known that in Siberia, in China, in Japan, and in some other countries there are large virgin fields which are likely to be brought into active operation before long.

Now that we have the complete return for the English railway companies for the first half of 1899 it will be seen that the results are much better than many of us anticipated. The gross revenue of the combined companies shows an improvement of two and a quarter millions, far and away the best showing for a considerable time, although it is to be remembered that the Great Western, which in 1898 suffered from the Welsh coal strike, is responsible for half-a-million of this. Taking other companies which had no such crisis to contend with we find highly satisfactory improvements. In some cases these may be regarded as doubly satisfactory, for a few of the companies reaped a considerable benefit from last year's strike in Wales. The Midland and North-Eastern, for example, both reaped advantage from this, so that the improvements there shown of £292,000 and £263,000 respectively, may be regarded with an especial amount of satisfaction. On the other hand, expenses have increased; as gross receipts for the period create a record so do expenses, the total amounting to no less a sum than £1,489,920. The chief contributor to this was the Great Central with its £150,000 incurred in connection with its London extension. But allowing for this, the advance is sufficiently startling. A satisfactory feature, however, in connection with working charges is that a halt appears to have been called in that increasing of wages which was at one time so much feared. When one notes the constant complaints being made by the public concerning the unpunctuality of the train services on some of our great lines, a feeling not unnaturally may arise that a bad quarter of an hour is ahead for railway shareholders. It is true that the complaints to which we refer recur with the regularity of rent-day, and are usual only at those periods when all the world and his wife go holiday-making. But on the other hand, do not the increased traffics we are experiencing show that even in normal times travelling is becoming more and more prevalent? The result of this is that greater accommodation is necessary, and will have to be provided. Whether this be secured by running heavier trains, by increasing the size of the carriages as the Great Eastern are doing, or by doubling the permanent way, increased capital expenditure will be necessitated. Then again, the traveller of to-day is more luxurious—whether he has become so of his own initiative or whether he has been trained to it by the railway companies matters not. The accommodation once satisfactory is so no longer, and good as is that usually supplied now, better is called for. The third-class passenger demands his dining car and his sleeper, and is getting the former if not the latter. Then, again, greater speed is demanded, and as we have already said, punctuality is more insisted upon. All these entail increased expenditure, but they bring in their train no commensurate increase in receipts. The railway passenger takes his stand upon a penny a mile; it is to him Magna Charta, *habeas corpus*, and every other high-sounding name rolled into one. What will the ultimate result be? Will traffics grow to such an extent as to provide for the increased expenditure, or will they not? It is to be borne in mind that what you may, if you like, term extravagancies are demanded by passengers. Towards the two and a quarter millions increase in gross revenue experienced during the past six months passengers contributed only £538,115, and goods £1,567,825. What will be the showing when the present wave of prosperity has passed away? It seems too much to expect that an adequate return will be earned on the increased expenditure which we have indicated. It therefore behoves the railway shareholder to ask himself how and where he really stands.

The monthly returns of the Board of Trade as to our foreign commerce, published last week, again disclose large increases over last year. In the following table we give the results of the past month, as compared with those of the corresponding month of last year:—

	July, 1899.	July, 1898.	Inc. or Dec.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Imports	39,935,372	35,903,039	+4,032,331	=11·2
Exports	23,195,958	20,089,878	+3,105,080	=15·4
Re exports	5,441,488	5,243,001	+ 198,487	= 3·8
Total trade for July	£68,572,818	£61,235,918	+£7,336,900	=12·0

To the increase of over four millions sterling in the value of our imports all departments have contributed, except raw materials for textile manufacture, in which, although raw cotton shows an increase of £69,000, flax, hemp, silk, and wool show declines. Imports of metals show an increase of £624,000, to which tin contributed £166,000, and iron and steel £120,000. Our imports of manufactured articles also show considerable general increase.

Turning to the exports, we find that out of the three millions increase, £546,000 must be deducted for new ships which were not recorded last year. We exported £616,000 more coal than in July, 1898. Our exports of textile manufactures show general increase, including £475,000 in cotton goods. We shipped £676,000 more iron than in the corresponding month last year, and £152,000 more machinery.

The figures for the seven months of the year for which returns are available are as follows:—

	7 Months, 1899.	7 Months, 1898.	Inc. or Dec.	Per cent.
	£	£	£	
Imports	276,609,107	271,851,490	+ 4,757,617	= 1·8
Exports	149,717,852	132,598,057	+ 17,119,795	= 12·9
Re-exports ...	38,950,805	37,218,563	+ 1,732,242	= 4·7
Total for 7 months...	£465,277,764	£441,668,110	+£23,609,654	= 5·4

Of the 17 millions sterling increase in the exports, 5 3-4 millions are accounted for by the new ships not recorded last year.

That first annual report of the Leeds and Batley Breweries is exceedingly bad. The directors express regret that the results of the trading since the incorporation of the company have not proved so satisfactory as they had reason to anticipate, but state that it is not possible in the limits of the report to enter fully into the various matters which have produced these results. They do state, however, that the excessively severe criticism to which the company was subjected immediately after its formation has had a most deleterious effect on its prospects, both directly and indirectly. The purchase of the twenty-three additional houses in Leeds, which were to add so materially to the profits of the company, does not appear to have turned out very well, the sales of beer not having nearly realised the trading relied on by the valuers as the basis of their valuation. It is, however, something to know that before adopting the contract for sale the directors obtained from the vendors a net reduction in the purchase money of about £10,600, together with other concessions, making in all a total allowance of £12,387, which amount has been written off good will. The profits to June 30 are said to have amounted to £18,798, to which is added £4,434 interest charged on calls in arrear at 10 per cent. per annum! After paying interest on debenture stock, and deducting dividend on preference shares—and allowing £2,118 for directors' remuneration—there remains a sum of £1,015, which is apparently to be carried forward. It is truly a dismal outlook for the ordinary shareholders, but then they showed their folly in putting their money into such a concern after the criticisms which greeted the appearance of the prospectus.

There has been fair profit of late years to the Germans from the sale of lager beer in England, and there is not the slightest doubt that, with a little cultivation, the popularity of the beverage might be steadily increased. The odd circumstance is that, so far, our brewers have shown a singular incapacity to produce lager beer of a quality that will compare favourably with the German production, although for some years past efforts have been made in this direction. Natural disadvantages have been pleaded, but the business man exists to overcome disadvantages. At the meeting of S. Allsopp and Sons the chairman was able to speak very confidently as to the success of their experiments in lager beer manufacture. He asserted that they were past the experimental stage, and that very shortly they would place upon the market a lager beer which would defy competition. After the confident assertions made by the firm in regard to the new product, we may reasonably assume that their predictions will prove trustworthy. If the difficulties have been surmounted, it is extremely satisfactory from a British point of view; for the success of Allsopps would be imitated by other firms, and not merely could we cope with the home demand, but we might secure a large share of the very profitable trade abroad now enjoyed by the German exporters and others.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., New York, report as follows on the American cotton market:—"The cotton trade is more deeply interested at present in the enormous consumption which is in progress throughout the world than in the reports which are coming from the South of another large crop of cotton. It is difficult for anyone to realise what a consumption of 10,800,000 bales of cotton means to the cotton merchant; it is simply appalling, as he has never before been brought face to face with such a consumption. With the margin of safety between consumption and production dependent entirely upon the outcome of the crop during the next sixty days, it can be fairly stated that there is little in sight as yet to cause any doubt as to the continuance of this enormous consumption for another year. It may be checked, perhaps, by reports of a famine in India which are now coming to hand, but which do not appear as yet to receive much credence in the wheat trade, where the influence of such reports would first be felt. Manchester advices are of a similar character to those received from the spinning centres in America—namely, that the spinners and manufacturers are under contract well into the new year on extremely profitable terms, without having secured their usual proportion of forward shipments to protect themselves should the cotton crop prove to be a shorter one than the bumper crops of the past two seasons. It is generally believed that a reduction of 10 per cent. in the crop from the yield of the past two seasons would mean an advance of nearly 40 per cent. from the basis of August contracts.

GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to Mr. Bhende's letter published in your last Monday's issue. Mr. Bhende is, at all events, not moved by "*self.*" This he takes care to inform us in so many words. Under-graduates are selfish: this he proclaims by sound of trumpet. Let this sort of argument be thrown overboard. We are all human beings, and it is puerile to say that this class of people are influenced by "self," and that not. Permit me to remark that there are graduates and graduates. That a graduate-clerk is necessarily a better clerk than one who is not is absurd. The superior class of graduates, who can turn their talents to useful account, follow law, medicine, or some learned profession. The mediocre graduates, who cannot make better use of their talents, prefer clerical appointments; and I fear such mediocrities are not a great acquisition to any service. Some, for want of pecuniary means, take service, and, when ways and means are provided, generally take to law or some more lucrative line. We have no reason to blame them for it: it is but fair to consult one's own interests and look for better prospects. Nevertheless, if any one suffers by it, it is the employer. But he can defend himself by taking care to employ such men as will serve his purpose and remain long in his service, and I do not think that any sane man will blame him for it. Government have prescribed a certain test for admission to public service, and clerks passing this test are, to all intents and purposes, deemed fit for clerical appointments. I do not say that, because one is a B. A., therefore he should hold no clerical appointment. What I do say is that his degree should not be made use of to oust a man already doing the work, assigned to him, satisfactorily. That a man with a degree should override merit and long service is quite unfair. Unfortunately men of experience will tell you that a couple of letters after a name have served as a handle to many an officer, having the interests of the caste at heart, to ruin the prospects of his subordinates, by placing graduates, just out from college, at the head of those who have grown grey in the service and spent their best days in toil and turmoil. I say let graduates be employed, consistent with considerations of justice and equity, but let not their titles dazzle the minds and mislead those in power, and thus pave a way to wholesale supersession and wrong-doing. Where, as in the Public Works, (requiring engineering knowledge), graduates are needed, non-graduates are preferred. This is, on the face of it, unwise, but an officer, to favour his caste, chooses to overlook the claims of graduates. Caste, want of principle, and want of moral sensibility are the causes of manifold acts of injustice and wrong; most of the grievances are attributable to these sources.—Yours &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

September 2.

A SUGGESTION FROM BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interests of the public allow me to give a word of warning to house-owners in Bandora, at a time when every available room is being taken up by health-seekers and refugees, to be careful about admitting infected or suspicious cases into the town. On the other hand as the Municipal authorities have given up marking infected houses (this was done during Mr. Gilbert's Presidentship), or renewing obliterated plague-ring marks in places known from past experience to be dangerous, great caution is needed on the part of new-comers in renting houses here without careful enquiry about their previous history. Some such houses, it is reported, were taken up last year, or the year before, with sad results.—Yours, &c.,

N. G. POWAR.

Bandora, 2nd Sept.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at is 1-2d. per bottle.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., LTD.,

THE eighth valuation report of the consulting actuary of this company states that a similar rate of progress in the funds has been maintained during the past triennium as in the 20 years from 1874 to 1894.—The funds having increased from Rs. 91,61,014 to Rs. 1,28,71,637, or an average increase of nearly one and a quarter millions of Rupees. During the past three years, however, the revenue from premiums has not maintained the same progressive increase—not from any failure of the company to obtain new assurances, but most probably from the severity of the discrimination exercised by the board in the enrolment of new assurances during times when the exercise of such caution was greatly required. The gross premium revenue during these three years being:—In the year 1895, Rs. 22,12,281-11-9; in the year 1896, Rs. 24,33,929-0-5; in the year 1897, Rs. 24,94,907-12-6; total premium revenue in period, Rs. 71,41,118-8-8; total premium revenue in previous period, Rs. 55,51,578-11-3. The revenue from interest has also sightly abated from the previous progressive course—occasioned by the large sum that was being expended on the new and more commodious premises that were being provided for the numerous staff now required for the conduct of the growing business, and which had not during the period been yielding any return. As the premises are now fully tenanted, the benefit of the investment will be felt during future years. The progress of the company during the period specially under consideration is, however, most fully exhibited in the return known as the consolidated revenue account during the three years.

The funds at the end of the period are greater than the funds at the beginning by the large sum of Rs. 37,10,622-13-3 which is greater than the amount of the increase in the previous period by 10 per cent. The above increase is at the rate of 40½ per cent. of the fund at the beginning of the period, which is, however, slightly lower than the corresponding increases in previous periods. The amount of contributions received for assurances and annuities after deducting the sums paid on re-assurances is Rs. 70,13,227-12-4. (This sum is the largest received in the history of the company). The corresponding amount in the previous period was Rs. 54,12,128-8-1. Increase in the present over the previous period Rs. 16,01,149-4-3, or at the rate of 29¼ per cent.

The amount of interest received on the investments of the company during the three years, is Rs. 11,87,505-0-2, during the previous period the amount was Rs. 9,53,332-4-1, increase in the revenue from interest Rs. 2,34,172-12-1.

This increase in the amount naturally follows the growth of the funds, but the rate per cent. of interest is smaller than formerly from the circumstances already alluded to. Over the three years the average rate of interest earned is Rs. 3-10-10 per cent. It is, however, fully to be anticipated that the rate during the current period will resume the previous magnitude.

The amount paid by the company for claims is considerably greater than the amount paid in previous periods. The amount, in 1894-1897, is Rs. 30,91,709-10-6; during previous periods 1891-1894, Rs. 19,31,439-8-6; during previous periods 1888-1891, Rs. 11,28,174-0-0; and during previous periods 1885-1888, Rs. 6,90,189-15-0; an increase which in, no doubt, in part due to the increasing liabilities of the company, but also very materially to the widespread sickness which has prevailed over India during the past three years. Looking to these three years in 1895 Rs. 8,97,954-0-4; 1896 Rs. 9,55,097-0-9; 1897 Rs. 12,38,658-9-5:—Rs. 30,91,709-10-6. It will be seen that the amount; paid in the latest year of the three is very much in excess of the amounts in the previous two years, which are likewise in excess of the amounts that were naturally to be expected when estimated from the previous favourable experience. This excess of claims has consequently swept away all the ordinary advantages from margins of premiums and interest and also from the good management of the board which have heretofore formed the main portions of the surpluses of previous periods. The actuary has believed it to be his duty to recognise the total mortality experienced by the company to 31st December, 1897, as the basis of the future years.

It was pointed out in the last report that the rate of expense was 8·40 per cent. of the income of the period. During the present period the ratio is 8·54, which is almost the same, notwithstanding that there have been special charges incidental to the proceedings of some policy-holders. The ratio of the ordinary expense is rather less during the past than during the previous period. These ratios are believed to be well within the margins included in the contributions.

The actuary stated in his report, dated 10th March, 1896, that he would greatly desire to be in possession of as trustworthy a table of mortality applicable to native lives in India, as the standard table in Britain is considered applicable to lives there. The actuary has recently taken out the entire experience of the company to 31st December, 1897, and would naturally have employed the tables based upon that experience to make the present valuation, were it not that he has been persuaded that the mortality thus experienced has been exceptional and will not continue. This experience embraced the whole of the mortality during 23 years—viz., 1,563 deaths out of 19,490 lives who passed through 116,489 years of life. It included not only the favourable mortality of its early career, but also the severe mortality during recent years arising from the plague and other allied ailments. To how much the mortality of the past three years is due directly to plague, it is not easy to determine. Not many were reported as dying from plague—but whatever may have been the cause of death, the rate of mortality remains the same. Tables of contributions framed upon that experience show that rather smaller contributions at the younger ages will meet the claims, but that as the ages increase the contributions of the company require to be considerably augmented. The features of such a table at valuations also show that the 'reserves' required for the assurance of sums at death are much higher than the standard tables shows to be necessary for lives in Europe. Interest, at the rate of three per cent. was adopted in combination with a modification of that experienced mortality. Upon these lines the present valuation has been conducted, and shows the total assets—realised and contingent to be Rs. 3,61,18,469-0-0. Liabilities, calculated on present value of the sums assured and of the annuities payable in terms of the contracts of assurance after deducting the surrender value of sums re-assured amount to Rs. 3,52,80,269 0-0 and there remains a surplus of Rs. 8,38,200 0-0. This surplus is available for the purpose of providing vested additions in the usual way to all participating policies of more than one year's standing. The amount ought to be considered as exceedingly satisfactory. It is upwards of 6¼ per cent. upon the realised assets, and is in progressive accordance with the corresponding ratios of previous surpluses. The growing characters of these ratios will, no doubt, inspire confidence in the present position and in the future career of the company.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS COMPANY.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of share holders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, Meadow Street, Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the director's report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their annual report and audited accounts of this company for the year ending 31st July, 1899. Under the joint working agreement of the six cotton presses at Akola 68,015 bales have been pressed during the year as against 69,739 bales last year, and the share of your company has resulted in a net profit of Rupees 17,302-15-8 including the balance of Rs. 1,600-10-5 brought forward from last year. Your directors have transferred Rs. 2,000 to reserve and renewal account, and have set apart Rs. 1 000 to meet partially the expenses of rebuilding office premises, leaving Rs. 14,302-15-8 which they recommend to appropriate as under:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 17 per share free of income tax being 17 per cent. on the paid up capital, absorbing Rs. 12,750 to grant a bonus of Rs. 400 to the press company's staff, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,152-15-8 to next year's account. The presses and machinery are in good working order, and to what we paid for buying new boiler and other machinery and spent for repairs upto 31st July, 1898, were added Rs. 3,769-3-3 which amount we are happy to state, has been paid out of this year's income. As the present office building has been condemned by the factory inspector at Akola, your directors have thought of rebuilding the same and have therefore set aside the sum of Rs. 1 000 as said above. The press building (presses and engines not included) is insured against fire for Rs. 10 000. The following directors, Mr. Lukhmidas Vussonjee and Mr. Sorabjee Muncherjee Nicholson retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 17 per share free of income tax, being 17 per cent. on the paid up capital, was declared. A bonus of Rs. 400 was given to the press company's staff to be distributed at the discretion of the secretaries and managers. Messrs. Lukhmidas Vassonjee and Sorabjee Muncherjee Nicholson, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Furdoonjee Ardashir Cursetjee was appointed an auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 125. The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the secretaries and managers for their able and successful management of the company's affairs, as well as to the directors. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade....	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri..........	1	0	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..................	4	2	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division..............	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	8
Total......	10	8	77
Total plague deaths to date...	47,536	41,608	
Same date last year	27	24	126

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

IN Portuguese India, writes a correspondent, the monsoon weather may be said to be at an end. We are having bright mornings and cool evenings, denoting an early advent of the cold season. Contrary to our fears paddy fields have generally given out a reasonable yield, there being now little doubt that the famine outlook has vanished here. Owing to prevalence of plague at Oporto and Lisbon an imposing religious service was held in the convent of Bom Jesus, Old Goa, on the 4th inst., which was attended by nuns and several Europeans. There has been no official news about the critical situation of those two cities, which have fortunately been evacuated for the time being by many rich people.

Public officials on their return to Lisbon have been in the habit of drawing against Government for 1st class tickets of s. s. companies, but on arrival in Bombay, they have bought 2nd or even 3rd class tickets. The Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Villaca, has now put an end to this system by issuing a notification, in virtue of which all public officials intending to return to Europe are to be given a ticket of the class they have to travel by the secretary of the Revenue Department having to make special arrangements with s. s. companies for this purpose.

Another resolution from the Home Government, which has been lately published in the *Boletine Official* is the one relating to contracts for navigation in Goa rivers by means of steam-launches. Government have now declared these contract as involving no exclusive property or monopoly on the part of the respective concessionaries. It is a suitable occasion for enterprising individuals to compete with the present company in regard to such contracts, which are very lucrative, as Government pays the company Rs. 5,000 per annum as a subsidy, besides putting at its disposal all the steam-launches belonging to the state.

A credit of Rs. 8,000 has been voted by Government to meet the expenses which may be incurred this year by the sanitary measures at Damaun and Diu. The Committee of Prevention against impending scarcity of food have so far been able to realize only Rs. 800, H. E. the Governor-General alone having contributed a liberal amount. The plague is making an occasional appearance in certain villages at Bardez. At Aldona two persons have been attacked; they are reported to be progressing favourably under Dr. Wolfango, who has been deputed by the Board of Public Health to attend them.

It is said that Messrs. Shepperd and Co's steamers will resume their daily voyages between Bombay and this port on the 10th inst., and arrangements have accordingly been made at Reis Magos to accommodate passengers proceeding by sea from infected districts. Dr. Sebastiao Paulo Rebeiro has been appointed head medical inspector at Reis Magos for the current year.

H. E. the Governor-General and the Chief Secretary, Councillor Norton, are busily engaged in drawing out rules and regulations for the contemplated "Industrial and Agricultural Bank," which bids fair to shortly become a reality.

For the last two weeks there have been many pilgrimages from different villages to the tomb of St. Francis Xavier, Old Goa, which pilgrimages have been recommended by His Holiness Leo XIII with plenary indulgence to those who receive their holy communion and pray for the forgiveness of all sins during the 19th century, and for the happy dawn of the next century.

A marble memorial to Vasco de Gama is being erected just in front of the Municipal Office, its foundations having been laid in May, 1898, on the occasion of the centenary festival.

The total receipts of the W. I. P. Ry Coy's traffic during the week ending 19th ult. amounted to Rs. 7,928.

SUICIDE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

CAPTAIN SLATER, Commander of the Maharani, committed suicide on Monday morning, the 28th ult., by shooting himself with a revolver on board of the vessel on her last trip from Rangoon to Calcutta. The Maharani left Rangoon on Saturday evening, bound for Chittagong, and all went well till Monday morning. The third officer went on watch at 8 a.m., and at 8-50 he heard the report of a gun from the Captain's cabin. He sent word to the Chief Officer, who came up, and found Captain Slater lying dead on the settee, with a bullet wound in his temple. The Chief Engineer and the second Officer were sent for, and the fact logged, Mr. Jones, Chief Officer, taking command of the ship.

The bullet had entered the right temple, and gone out at the back of the head. The steamer, which was about 240 miles from Chittagong, arrived in Chittagong next morning about 9 o'clock. The Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Port Officer went on board, and held an inquest. The body was taken ashore for "post-mortem" examination. The funeral took place the same evening at 6-30, and was attended by the officers and engineers of the Maharani and Kistna, Captain Budd, Mr. Smith, the Agent of the A. S. N. Company, and several others. The Rev. A. D. Green conducted the service. Captain Slater was married about three years ago, and leaves a widow and one child.

CEYLON HARBOUR WORKS.

THE work in connection with the Northern Arm is now being rapidly pushed on. The whole vicinity of Mutwal Point has undergone an entire change. The large hill on which Rock House stands has been cut away, and in the excavation there are now quarries and workshops. The hill that formed the Uplands property too has disappeared. Excavations are going on everywhere, and a net of railroads has altered the old look of the place. Lines are laid to carry off the rubble that is blasted at the quarry and to carry away earth cut out of the hills, and which is found necessary to fill up the portions of the sea reclaimed near Kochchi-kadde. Rubble has been laid throughout the entire length of the breakwater, and the isolated breakwater too has been laid out with rubble. The laying down of the concrete blocks has been interrupted and suspended for some time. Much difficulty was experienced in conveying and laying down these blocks. But a block-laying barge "Ready," has been brought from Renfrew and the work will be greatly facilitated and expedited. A large number of concrete blocks has been constructed in the yard within the Harbour Works premises, and the work will, therefore, proceed at a more favourable speed than heretofore.

ASEPTIC DUELLING.

THE newspapers announced recently that the well-known French author, Catulle Mendes, had been wounded in a duel. . . . some of the details of which are of considerable interest to medical men. For instance, whenever the sword of either one of the duellists touched the ground, the duel was instantly interrupted until the blades had been thoroughly sterilised by being passed through the flame of an alcohol lamp. What was especially feared, and the reason for these minute precautions, was contamination with tetanus bacilli. Not long ago a French surgeon issued a book giving the indispensable regulations for the proper conduct of a surgeon when summoned to a duel, which included the most rigidly surgical sterilisation of the duelling swords, and their careful preservation in a state of the most absolute asepsis until the moment they were handed to the combatants, special care being prescribed that no hands came in contact with the blades before they were put to use. The interruption in order to sterilise whenever possible contamination is suspected is the very latest wrinkle and all up-to-date. Specialists in duelling surgery will, it is hoped, take note of this latest humanitarian addition to the surgical technic of the duel.—*Medical News.*

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL, NETLEY.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

LIST of surgeons on probation of the Royal Army Medical Corps who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School.

The final positions of these gentlemen are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are accordingly shown in the list which follows:—

JULY 29, 1899.

	Combined Marks.		Combined Marks.
1 Palmer, F J J	4,853	14 Hart, H F	3,986
2 Irvine, G H	4,928	15 Webb, A L A........	3,946
3 Cunningham, R A...	4,725	16 Butler, S G........	3,908
4 Crawford, V G	4,611	17 Winslow, L F Forbes	3,901
5 Delap, G G	4,595	18 Prescott, J J W....	3,873
6 Challis, O	4,476	19 Falkner, P H........	3,778
7 Woodside, W A......	4,355	20 Douglas, H E M ...	3,718
8 Simson, H............	4,348	21 Ellery, E E.........	3,647
*9 Norman, H H	4,320	22 Elsner, O W A	3,631
10 Blackwell, W R.....	4,270	23 Langstaff, J W.....	3,616
11 Nicholls, H M........	4,105	24 Morris, J I W	3,558
12 Onraet, H B.........	4,026	25 Inkson, E T	3,496
13 Chopping, A	4,015	26 Seeds, A A..........	3,456

* Gained first Montefiore Prize of 20 guineas and medal.

NOMINATED SURGEONS ON PROBATION.

The positions of these gentlemen are determined by the marks gained at Netley:—

	Netley Marks.		Netley Marks.
1 Anderson, H S	2,385	5 Munn, E L	1,938
2 Ensor, H	2,342	6 Mackenzie, T C.....	1,472
3 Lloyd, L N	2,040	7 Connolly, E P	1,158
4 Wood, L	2,003		

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

List of surgeons on probation of the Indian Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley Examinations. The prizes are awarded for marks gained in the special subjects taught at the Army Medical School.

The final positions of these gentlemen are determined by the marks gained in London added to those gained at Netley, and the combined numbers are accordingly shown in the list which follows:—

JULY 29, 1899.

	Combined Marks.			Combined Marks.	
a1 Greig, E D W ..	6,289	P	12 Dickinson, W H	4,619	Bo
b2 Dykes, C	6,146	B	13 Manuk, M W..	4,600	Bo
3 McKechnie, W K	6,019	P	14 Tucker, W H ...	4,552	M
c4 Harvey, W F ...	5,998	P	15 Tuke, A W.....	4,544	Bo
d5 Foster, W C H .	5,900	P	16 Lowson, C S ..	4,500	Bo
6 Urwin, J J	5,770	B	17 Beaman, J H L.	4,324	Bo
7 McCay, D.........	5,766	B	18 Sloan, J..........	4,054	Bo
8 Fry, A B	5,171	P	19 Stewart, G H...	4,003	M
9 Peile, H D........	5,117	P	20 Anderson, D N.	3,995	M
10 Cowin, D H F...	5,107	P	21 Chaudhuri, M N	3,615	M
11 Maddock, E C G	5,041	Bo			

a Gained the Herbert Prize of 20*l*., the second Montefiore Prize and Pathology Prize presented by Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart, K C S I, M D.

b Gained the Martin Memorial Medal.

c Gained the de Chaumont Prize in Hygiene, the Pathology Prize presented by Dr Wright, and the prize for Clinical and Ward Word.

d Gained the Parkes Memorial Medal and the Maclean Prize for Clinical and Ward Work.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th September, 1899.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 4628, Vol. L. E. Cockburn.

By Order,

P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th September, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday):—

No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—At 6-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Head-quarters)—At 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr. R. M. L. Gun drill. Gun Layers are requested to attend.

2. Br. J. Anthony, No. 2 Company, No. 1 Sub-division is permitted to revert to H. Gunner at his own request and is trans ferred to No. 1 Company, No. 1 Sub-division.

By Order,

A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th September, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·845
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer....................................	75·2
Dew Point..	72·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·5
General Directions of wind*.............................W, WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*.....................miles	180
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month.....................................	0·00
„ „ year..	32·41
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 6th Sept.	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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To investigate the Munyon Treatment—your Chemist will furnish you with Munyon's "Guide to Health," Free; or it will be sent you by post, Free. This valuable little book will give you full particulars of Munyon's New System of Medicine, and give you correct treatment of Ordinary Ailments.

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Is Given to the Nervous, the Brain-Weary, and the Broken Down. Pains and Aches are Dispelled

WEAK STOMACHS

Are Made Strong, Kidney Troubles Disappear, Swollen and Stiff Rheumatic Joints Relax and Become Flexible.

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Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE Marquis of Bute is preparing a new edition of his English translation of the Roman Breviary. This translation, for which special Papal sanction was given appeared about twenty years ago. Copies of the issue have become worth twice the published price, and are rarely to be bought. The new edition will be considerably enlarged, and revised generally.

It will be remembered that Mr. Robert Barr visited the farther edge of the Mediterranean, and was made captive by the ruling Turk. As a result of that trip he has written a volume entitled "The East while you Wait,'' which Messrs. Chatto will publish. This firm have also arranged for a book by Mr. Irving Montague well known as a war correspondent. It is to be called "Things I have seen in War," and will be illustrated from the author's sketch-books.

Sir Walter Besant is contributing a prefatory letter to a new book by Mr. Horace Round. He and Sir Walter are on common ground as students of early social England, and in particular of London. In the coming work Mr. Horace Round treats of "The Commune of London," meaning the origin of the City Corporation, and of like subjects of the period. Perhaps the most important discovery in its pages is that of the oath sworn to the Commune of London. The book is to be published by Messrs. Constable.

Mr. Arnold White has nothing to say of Dreyfus in his book, "The Modern Jew," about to be published by Mr. Heinemann. This is because he regards the Dreyfus case as an illustration of the decadence of France rather than as any outcome of modern Israel. Moreover, he adds, all unprejudiced observers are agreed as to the merits of the affair. Mr. White writes of the Jew in England, America, France, Russia, South America, indeed in every part. This motto from Scripture appears on the title-page:—"Israel hath cast off the thing that is good; the enemy shall pursue him."

The British Association will shortly be in session again, but before then Mr. Murray hopes to publish Sir William Crookes's book on "The Wheat Problem." The basis of it is the presidential address which Sir William delivered to the British Association at Bristol last year. His argument was the possibility of the exhaustion of the wheat supply of the world. It made some stir, but he retreats not an inch from what he said. The book has chapters by two American experts, Mr. Wood Davies and the Hon. J. Wood, on the future wheat supply of the United States.

Mr. T. F. Dale's history of the famous Belvoir Hunt is now printed, and will be out at the beginning of the publishing season. For a sporting book it is cast on rather new lines. Mr. Dale does not content himself with merely setting out the story of the hunt. He finds therein a considerable contribution to the history of social life in England during this century. He goes even further afield, and touches upon the general influence of fox-hunting as a national sport. The Duke of Rutland has taken a keen interest in the work, the Belvoir Hunt being so much history of the house of Manners.

Mr. Laurence Gomme, the statistical officer of the County Council, is editing a volume for Messrs. Constable. It is a successor to his "King's Story Book" and "Queen's Story Book," being entitled "The Prince's Story Book." The idea of the series—for so it may be called—has been to collect, from English romantic literature, stories which illustrate the reigns of English rulers. This affords a historical interest and a literary interest, since the selections are naturally made from our great writers. Meant primarily for young people, these story-books have appealed to many who are no longer young.

Mr. Clark Russell's volume about "The Ship," based on papers which appeared in the "Pall Mall Magazine," will be published by Messrs. Chatto during the second week of September. The author calls his book a gossip on the subject of ships, meaning that it is not in the least a manual of ship building. In imagination Mr. Clark Russell conducts the reader over a yard where some vessel is in course of construction. While the volume is light, it is at the same time the result of considerable reading and a lifelong admiration of what Mr. Clark Russell regards as the most beautiful and sentient expression of man's handiwork—the sailing ship.

Several short stories of Indian life by a new writer, Dr. C. W. Doyle, have appeared in the "Westminster Gazette." These will form part of a volume which Messrs. Constable are to publish under the title "The Taming of the Jungle." The writer lives in America, where the tales have been greatly admired, but he is a British subject. He was born in India and educated there until he came to England to pursue his University studies. These finished, he went to the Pacific Slope to follow his profession. From there we are getting the pictures of India which dwell in his mind.

Mention has already been made here of an important sociological work by an American scientist, Mr. W. Z. Ripley, of Columbia University. Arrangements have now been made for the issue of an English edition by Messrs. Kegan Paul. The book took its origin in a series of lectures which led Mr. Ripley to studies that eventually covered "The Races of Europe." It represents an earnest effort to co-ordinate and illustrate the vast mass of material that exists concerning the physical relationship of man in Europe. Mr. Ripley has spent six years on the book, and in speaking of those who have assisted him with information, he specially mentions Dr. John Beddoe.

An appreciation of the late Czarewitch, by a friend, is one of the interesting articles in this month's "Review of Reviews," which, by the way, is even better than usual. The writer says: "From the beginning of his illness he disliked extremely to be doctored and fussed over. Nothing irritated him more than a remark that he was in a draught, or that it was advisable to close a window on his behalf." It seems that Prince George was passionately attached to the mountainous district where Abastouman is situated. His palace, so simple that "a London tradesman would probably reject it with scorn," just suited the quiet tastes of its owner, who seems to have lived almost entirely out of doors, and apparently reaping such benefits from the splendid air that very shortly before his death his medical attendant hoped he would eventually recover.

An interesting description is given by the same writer in the *Review of Reviews* of the appearance of Grand Duke George: Let me recall his form as I saw it—tall, slender, slightly stooping, but manly and dignified. His face was beautiful, ethereal, spiritual, and from its eyes as deeply blue as the sky looked out at you with a pathos that brought tears to your own. His smile was a like fleeting sunshine, and his manner was quiet, gentle, and exceedingly gracious. . . . He was idolised by his family and adored bv the people around him. We heard his valet say: "His Highness—God bless him!—would put himself to any inconvenience rather than give trouble; I would give my life for him." It seemed that the Prince disliked foreign languages, and was at all times sparing in the use even of his own Russian.

Another side of Prince George's character is shown in the following anecdote: One day he, with four of his uncles, was taking lunch at our house on the balcony. A woman, who was passing, being greatly astonished at seen so many great personages together, stopped and stared for at least ten minutes. At length she was asked, "Pray, madame is this your house?" "Oh! no, your Highness." "Then, madame, may I request of you to pass on, if you please?" Which shows once more that, as a rule, the highest in the land have more patience than the average human being with impudent intruders.

A MARSEILLES correspondent writes to the "Times" correspondent at Paris:—I have received interesting details from Jibuti of the arrival at Perim of Lieutenant Blondiaux, who was sent on a special mission to Raheita, on the west shore of the Red Sea. Last November there was near being a difficulty between France and Italy as to the possession of that tiny Sultanate, which was secretly coveted by Russia, but the affair was arranged and Italy proclaimed her right of possession of that part of the coast up to Ras Dumeira, France keeping the south slope. The ostensible object of the Blondiaux mission is the settlement of the frontier between the two slopes, but it seems that Lieutenant Blondiaux is also to report on the situation of an island discovered off Cape Duneifah. If it is on the south of the promontory, it would belong to France, who would immediately occupy it so as to erect a fort near the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. This would greatly lessen the strategic importance of Perim. The Convention of 1883 between England and Italy, whereby the latter is pledged not to erect fortifications in the Red Sea is not binding on France, who would utilise this island as a military post, if it should turn out to be really in her zone.

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1/-, 2/6, and (three times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle from Druggists, &c., all over the World.

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of "Harlene" for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used.

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"12, Grove Street, Retford.

"Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in stating that your 'Harlene' is the best I have ever used. I have tried several other so-called restorers, but to no purpose. I was quite bald on the top of my head, but thanks to your wonderful 'Harlene,' I have a good head of hair now after six weeks' use. You may include this with your other testimonials.—Yours respectfully,

"ARTHUR BLANCHARD."

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

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A Celebrated Physician says—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

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It Can be Cured.

There is no doubt about it. Begin early, take out all impurities from the system, enrich the blood, and recovery is certain. If your child is thin and pale give Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once. Consumption only attacks the weak.

Mr. Alfred G. Stevens, of Parnell, Auckland, N. Z., sends us the photograph of his daughter and says:

"My daughter Emily, 17 years of age, was in a very low state. She could not sleep because of her violent cough. Two doctors said she was in the first stages of consumption. She was so weak she could not go out by herself. A friend induced me to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

In less than two weeks our daughter could sleep well at night. Her mother and I would go into her room at all hours of the night, it seemed so good not to hear that awful hollow cough. She raised great quantities of blood, yet notwithstanding all this I can now say she is entirely cured."

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor:—
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ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE

THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

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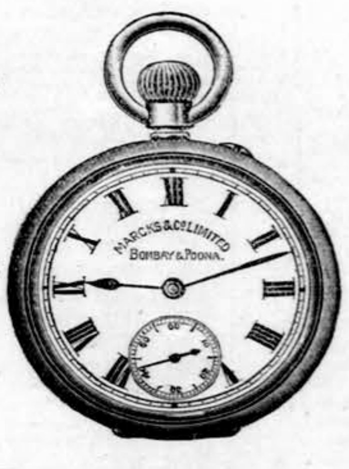

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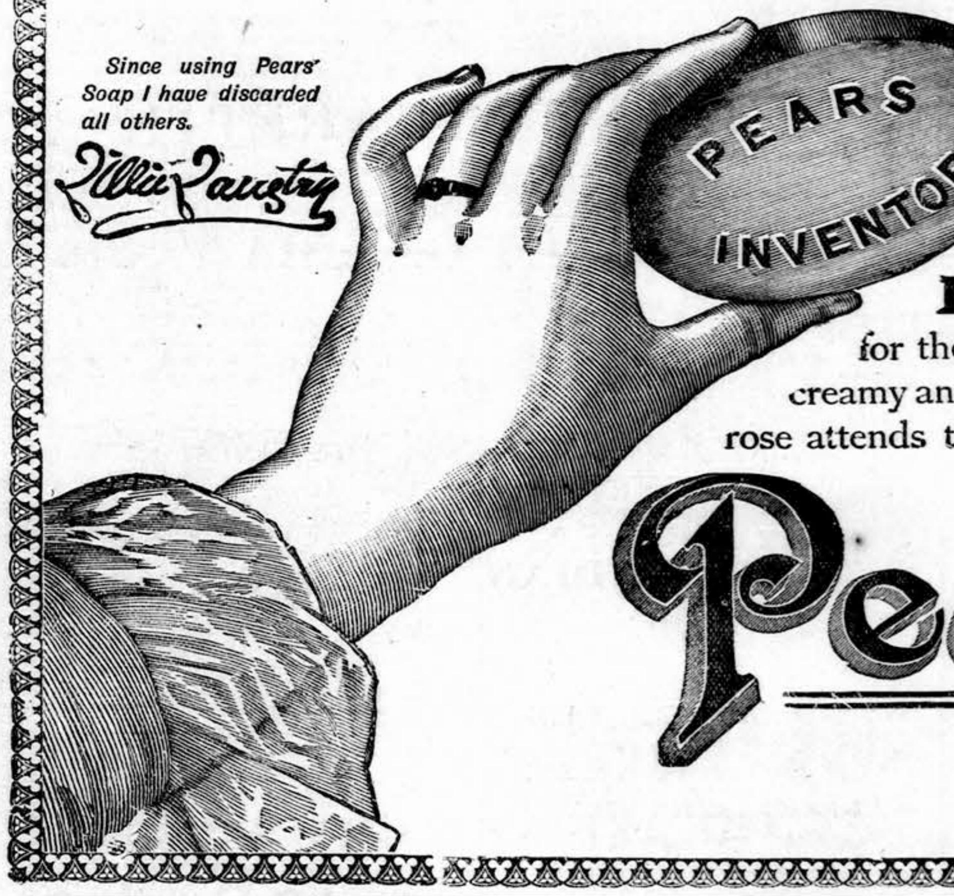

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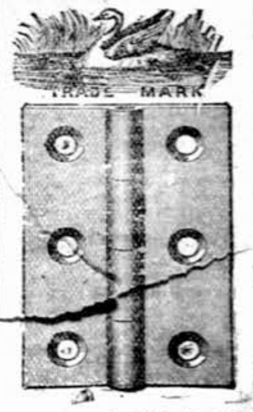

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